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HISTORY
OF THE
APSLEY AND BATHURST
FAMILIES.

THOMAS APSLEY, =BEATRIX, dau. of
of Thakeham Place, of Sussex, by the
Esquire of the Body. She was one of the
to Edward IV. and Queen Elizabeth. of the Queen
d.

WILLIAM APSLEY, =JANE, dau. of William Ashburn
of Thakeham Place. She married, 2nd, Richard Co
d. 1527. of Slaugham Place.

JOHN APSLEY, =1st, JANE, dau. of
of Thakeham Place, John Michell,
Iron-works at of Buckfield, Sussex.
Shipley, 1582. =2nd, MARY, dau. of
Edward Lewkenor,
of Kingston-Bowsey.

WILLIAM APSLEY.
d. 1583.
married
Eliza Lloyd.

ANTHONY,
of Ticehurst.
Alive 1628.
married
Judith Randolph.
b. 1578.

ALICE, =Sir J
d. 1570. Lord
the
Qu

Sir EDWARD APSLEY,
Knt. of Thakeham Place.
m. Eliza Elmes,
of Lydford, Northants.

ELIZABETH JEFFERAY,
d. 1611, m. Sir Edward
Montagu, K.B., created
Baron Montagu.
d. 1640.

WILLIAM,
unmarried.
Left Old Place
to Sir Allen
Apsley, junior

ANN,
m. Matt. Caldecott.
She inherited
Thakeham Place
from her brother
Edward.

Col. EDWARD APSLEY,
of Thakeham Place.
M.P. for Steyning.
Sequestrator for Sussex
to the Parliament.

ELIZABETH,
Lady in Waiting to
Queen Elizabeth
of Bohemia.
m. Sir Albertus Morton,
Sec. of State to
James I.
and Ambassador at
the Hague.

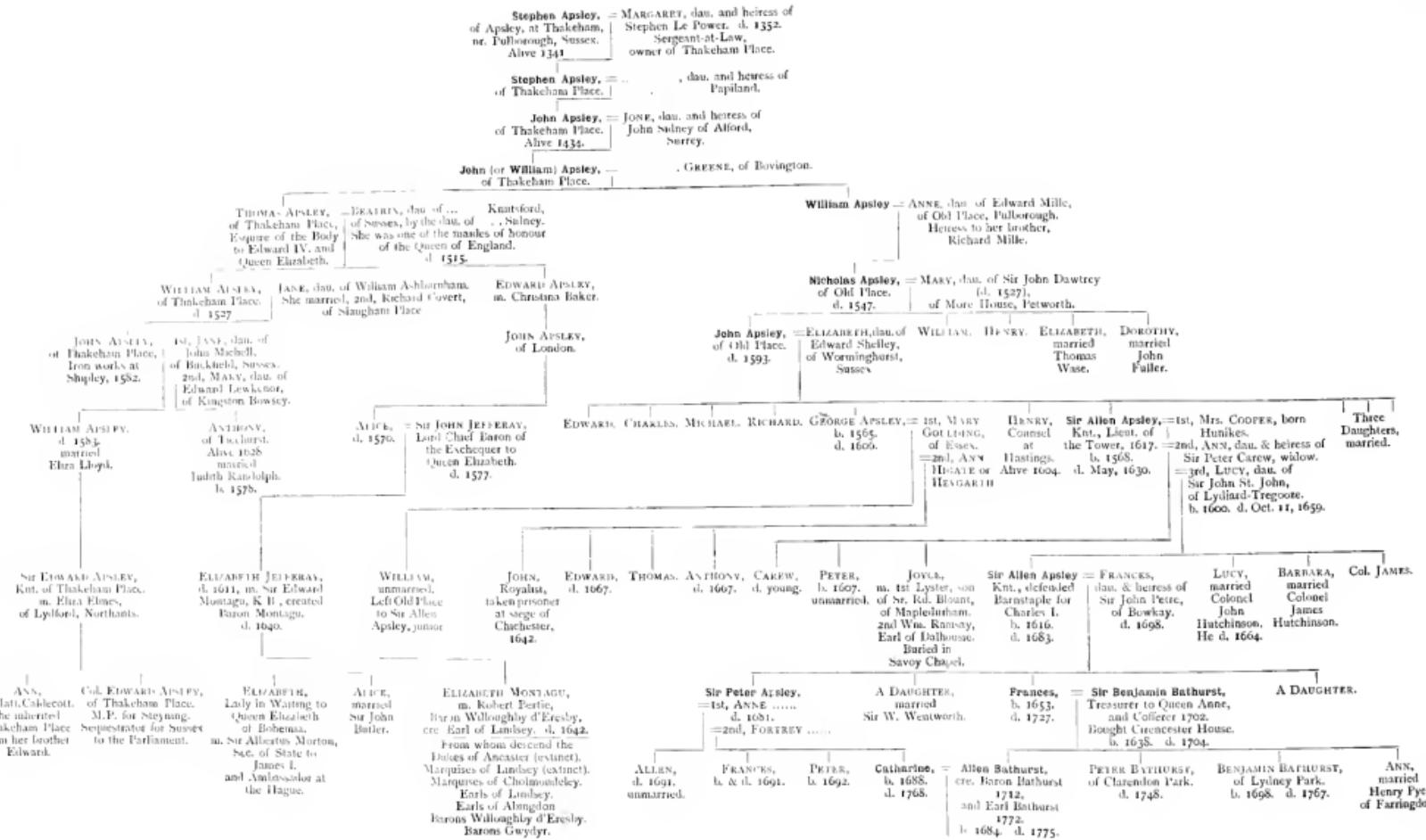
ALICE,
married
Sir John
Butler.
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COMPILED BY
JULIA ALEXANDER HANKEY.

E. W. SAVORY, STEAM PRESS, CIRENCESTER.
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HISTORY OF THE APSLEY FAMILY.

The annexed Pedigree of the Apsleys is taken from *Berry's Sussex Genealogies*, and from the *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, Vol. IV. The Genealogies in these two books agree together, with one or two exceptions. The one in the *Sussex Archaeology* is taken from the *Visitation of Sussex*, 1633-4; *Harl. MSS.*, 1076, 1562, 1664. Berry takes the earlier part—down to the Apsley who was Esquire to Edward IV.—from a deed of the 17th Edward IV., presented at the Office of Arms. Dates and details have been added from scattered notices in the *Sussex Archaeology*, and from *Colonel Hutchinson's Memoirs by his Widow* (Lucy Apsley), &c., &c.

The family of Apsley derived their name in very early times from the lands of Apsley, in the parish of **Apsleys and Le Powers.** Thakeham, near Pulborough, in Sussex. The name is still preserved in Apsley Farm. The elder branch of the family lived at Thakeham Place, which became their property by the marriage of Stephen Apsley with Mary or Margaret Le Power, daughter and co-heiress of Stephen Le Power. This Stephen Le Power died in 1352; an ancestor of his of the same name held land in Thakeham in 1242. A chantry was founded by a Stephen Le Power in Thakeham Church, “to celebrate divine service for the good estate of the King and his children, and of Stephen and Isabella, his wife and their children when living, and for their souls afterwards.” Thakeham Place is now entirely destroyed.

We next hear of the Apsleys in 1450 or 1451, when another John Apsley joined the Rebellion of **Rebellion of Jack Cade.** Jack Cade, who claimed the throne from Henry VI., under the assumed name of John Mortimer, a descendant of Edward III., who had, in fact, been executed about 25 years before. Cade marched to London, and was defeated there, and was ultimately killed while trying to hide himself in Sussex. A pardon was granted by Henry VI. to all his followers, with the exception of a few ringleaders, who were tried and executed. The name of John Apsley, jun., of Steyning, is in the list of pardons. Steyning is a few miles from Thakeham. There is so little variety in Christian names that it is difficult to say whether this was a youthful escapade of the John Apsley, who was the immediate ancestor of the Thakeham and Pulborough branches of the family, or if it was another member of the family.

After this, the family divided into two great branches. The elder brother is described in the *Sussex Archaeology* as Richard Apsley, of Thakeham, "Esquire of the body of Queen Elizabeth," and in *Berry's Genealogies* as John Apsley, of Thakeham, "Esquire of the body to Edward IV." As regards the name, Berry has been followed, as he professes to derive his information from a deed of the period. The Queen Elizabeth would be Elizabeth Woodville, wife of Edward IV. Beatrix Knotsford or Knutsford, who was one of the maids of honour of the Queen of England, was probably attached to the same court as her husband. She is buried at Thakeham Church, but it is difficult to identify her husband among the other Apsley tombs in the church. Her son, William Apsley, is buried there; and his wife, Jane Ashburnham, who afterwards married Richard Covert, of Slaugham Place, Sussex—now a picturesque ruin—

is buried with her second husband in Slaugham Church, where their effigies are still to be seen.

The next in succession, another John Apsley, was wise in his generation, and no doubt much increased his fortune by becoming an ironmaster, after the custom of the Sussex gentlemen of his day. In 1576 he bought land at Shipley, a few miles from Thakeham, and established iron works there. It seems that he was successful in his new business, although he must have taken to it late in life. His mother's family, the Ashburnhams, were also noted ironmasters. In the *Sussex Archaeology* there are engravings of two fire-backs, embossed with the names of the persons for whom they were made, and marked with the initials, "I. A." (John Apsley), and a number of small shields with a *fleur-de-lis* on each, surrounded by a crown, with the date of 1582. It has been observed that *fleurs-de-lis*, either large or small, are very common in Sussex ironwork, and an attempt has been made to explain this by the possible presence of French workmen at the furnaces; but this seems a far-fetched suggestion, as there is no evidence that there were any French workmen in the county, and if there had been it is not likely that they would be allowed to use their national emblem on English work. The fact of *fleurs-de-lis* being on the fire-backs marked "I. A." suggests that the Apsleys, who were evidently eminent ironmasters, should have made use of part of their own crest as their trade-mark. It is not unlikely that the fire-back in the library of Cirencester House, with three *fleurs-de-lis* on it, and the date of 1629, is of Sussex iron, made, perhaps, at the Shipley Ironworks, for the Apsleys of Old Place. Its presence at Cirencester would be easily accounted for, as Old Place ultimately became the property of the second Sir Allen Apsley, and we may suppose that the furniture descended

to his heirs, the Bathursts, and found its way to Cirencester, including the fire-back and the portrait of the first Sir Allen's mother, by Zuchero. In the present century there were some andirons at Apsley House, marked with the initials, "I. A."

This John Apsley's second son, Anthony, married Judith Randolph, whose aunt, another Judith Randolph, was the wife of Lancelott Bathurst, Alderman of London, and builder of Franks, the grandparents of Sir Benjamin Bathurst. We may suppose that Mrs. Anthony Apsley was the cause of an acquaintance between the Apsleys and Bathursts in London, which, in another generation, resulted in the marriage of Sir Benjamin Bathurst and Frances Apsley. Relationships and even distant connections were kept up at that time far more than in the present day.

Connection between Apsleys and Bathursts through the Randolphs.

In the *Sussex Archaeological Collections* (4th vol.), there are many interesting letters from Queen Elizabeth of Bohemia, the daughter of James I., to Lady Apsley (Eliza Elmes), wife of Sir Edward Apsley, and to her daughter Elizabeth, who was one of the Queen of Bohemia's ladies, and afterwards married Sir Albertus Morton, Secretary of State to James I., and English Ambassador at the Hague, where she was living with the exiled Queen. We do not know whether she left England with the Princess Elizabeth, on her marriage to Frederick Elector Palatine, in 1613, or joined her afterwards in the beautiful Castle of Heidelberg, which was the residence of the Counts of the Rhine Palatinate. This Princess, unfortunately, was not content with her charming palace. Her mother, Queen Anne of Denmark, had originally intended her to marry the King of Spain, and when that scheme

Letters of Queen of Bohemia to Lady Apsley of Thakeham, and Lady Morton.

fell through, and the far less brilliant marriage with the Elector Palatine was arranged, she used to laugh at her daughter and call her "Goodwife" and "Mistress Palsgrave." These jests, no doubt, rankled in the Electress's mind, and when her dull and weak husband was offered the crown of Bohemia by the Protestants of that country, in opposition to the Catholic King, the Emperor Ferdinand II. of Germany, she saw an opportunity of becoming Queen, and persuaded him to accept it, however little suited he was to be the champion of Protestantism, and to shake the power of the Emperor of Germany. He shed tears when he signed his acceptance of the throne, but she attained her wish, and was crowned at Prague with her husband, who was afterwards called the Winter King, because he was crowned in one winter and fled the next. Sir Albertus Morton was present at this Coronation in November, 1619, and no doubt had his first sight of his future wife on that occasion. After this, the troubles of the Bohemian King and Queen soon began, and Elizabeth Apsley must have spent much of the following year shut up in the Fortress of Prague, from which the royal party escaped with much danger and difficulty, after a disastrous battle, in which Frederick's army was completely routed by the Emperor, Nov. 20th, 1620. Their subsequent life at the Hague was spent quietly enough among the numerous and increasing royal family. Of this family, the twelfth child, Sophia, afterwards became heiress to the English crown. The following letter, written by Lady Apsley to the Queen of Bohemia, is dated by the mention of the birth of the Queen's fourth son, Prince Maurice, who afterwards fought in the Civil Wars of England in defence of his uncle, Charles I. It must therefore have been written February 7th, 1621, three months after the Battle of Prague, when, no doubt, Lady Apsley was extremely anxious to get her daughter safe home, after the

terrible experiences she had gone through during the hurried flight from Prague, in the depth of winter, and the subsequent wanderings of her royal mistress.

“ Most gracious Quene,—Your acostemed faiforable hearin makes me presum thus farre to relate my joye in hearing of your sauef delivery of a fourth sonn, which God bles with the rest ; among so many reports to the contrary, and your great journey, wherby you see Godes blesed providence to be the safest keper, both to gret and small, and all : though it plesed not God to give your worthy king the first victoary, I hope in Godes great mercyes he will the last, to his comfort and the good of his church : and nowe it hath plesed God to make your maigesty a mother of so many swet children, and som of them nowe so far from you, I presum most humbly to entreat you will be plesed to thinke of an old womones afection to your old servant, howes ritourn for England I hartly wish, when your maigesty is plesed to part with her ; and thus, with her that hath hithertowe desirede my desier herein, to your best liking, which I shall desier to here of. I most humbly take my leve, beseching God his blesed providence may ever be on you and youres, and rest your maigestyes to be commanded.

February VIIth.

ELIZABETH APSLEY.”

The next letter, though without date or direction, appears to have been written at the Hague, in 1621, to Lady Apsley. The “Schonberg” alluded to was, no doubt, the widow of the Count de Schonberg, who had been the Elector’s ambassador to James I., to negotiate his marriage with the Princess Elizabeth, which led to his own marriage with Anne, daughter of Baron Dudley, which he only survived a year.

“Good Madame,—I thank you verie much for your last,
which I receaved being in the High Palatinat,

**Letter
of the
Queen of
Bohemia
to Lady
Apsley.**
which I could not answeare by reasone of my
travelling up and doun till my comming hither :
the differance you writ of betweene Schonberg
and your daughter is true, but I assure you that
Apsley gave no such cause of offence as needed

to have been taken so hainously, having onely
defended her right ; as for me it did not trouble me much,
because I was resolved not lett Apsley have no wrong, nor
will suffer it as long as I live, although I love Schonberg verie
well, yett (if) she does ill, she is not to be excused no more
than anie other ; as for your daughter, I should be verie loth to
lett her goe, she serves me so faithfullie and willinglie as I trust
none so much as shee, and I will ever do for her as much as I
can ; I hope one day to bring her and my self to you in to
England, then you shall see how much she is mended, for she
is now a little broader than she is long, and speaks French so
well as she will make one forswaire that toungh to heare her,
her nose will be in time a little longer, for my little one doth
pull hard at it ; as for Dutch Bess, Sudly caries it, mouth and
all, but neare a count will byte yet, although wee would faine
have them. I am sure Thom. Lewinstons wif tell you manie
newes, but doe not trust her, for a matter that I know ; it will be
to long for me to tell it you, but I have tolde your daughter. I
end, desiring you to beleieve that will ever be as I am,

Your constant friend,

ELIZABETH.”

The following is directed “To the Ladie Apsley,” and on
the green silk which fastened it, there still remain two im-
pressions of the Queen’s seal, most beautifully cut, and though

not larger than a fourpenny piece, exhibiting distinctly the numerous quarterings of her husband's arms and her own.

“Good Madame,—I give you manie thankes for your kinde letter to me and tokens to my children; you have

**Letter
of the
Queen of
Bohemia
to Lady
Apsley.**
putt yourself to too much paynes about them, for I assure you without that, you nor your daughter, my deare servant, shoulde never be forgotten by us, and those tokens they shall ever keep for both your sakes. I am verie well content that your daughter, my Ladie Butler, shall keep my picture, it cannot be in a better place. I pray commend me both to her and him, whom I verie well remember heere. I shall ever be readie to (do) them all the good I can, both for your dear daughters sake and yours to whom I ame ever,

Your true affectionate frend,

ELIZABETH.

I pray weare this small token for my sake, which is to assure you of my constant love.

The Hagh, this 2d of August.”

The two following letters are from the two young princes, both written in schoolboy's hands, and apparently as thanks for the “tokens” alluded to in the preceding letter. Being written after Lady Morton's return to England, they were all probably a few years later in date. Prince Frederick Henry, the eldest son (born 1614), was a youth at this time, and was drowned at Harlaem, in 1629, in his fifteenth year. The well-known Prince Rupert, who took so conspicuous a part in the English Civil Wars, was the third son, born 1619, and at this time could write but imperfectly, using ruled lines to help him. The same small seal was used by both, displaying two pipes within chaplets interlaced.

HISTORY OF THE APSLEY FAMILY.

“ Madame,—By this I will onely give you thankes for your last letter, for captain who now caleth upon me and hath promised to see this delivered to your handes, maketh such haste away, that I can only wish you health and comfort, and to rest assured that I am

Letter
from
Pr. Henry
to Lady
Morton.

Your most affectionate frend,

FREDERICK HENRY.

(Direction outside) ‘To my Lady Morton.’”

“ Madame,—I could not suffer this yo^r servant to depart from hence, without returneing my hartie thankes for the kinde tokens of your love, and my Ladie Morton’s affection towards mee, assuring you that I shall not [hole in MS.] her memorie and remaine

Letter
from
Pr. Rupert
to Lady
Apsley.

Yo very affectionate frend,

RUPERT.

(Direction outside) ‘To the Lady Apseley.’”

The next letter retains an impression of the royal arms on yellow silk, and is addressed outside, “To Sir Albert Morton.”

“ My honest Morton, though I have little to say to you yett I must write to you by this gentleman; you shall know by him how the Palatinat growes worse and worse, and when it is at the worst I hope God will mend it. I see by your sweethartes letter that you are still my honest Morton, and assure yourself that I am ever

Letter
from
Queen of
Bohemia
to Sir A.
Morton.

Your most constant frend

ELIZABETH.

I pray commend me to Nethersole and bid him gett his dispatch as soon as he can.

The Hagh, this $\frac{s}{8}$ of May.”

The familiarity with the wife of her “honest Morton” is curiously shewn in the next letter, by the Queen having erased the word “lady” as too formal an address; and though directed externally “To the ladie Morton,” and sealed with the royal arms, she calls her “deare Apsley,” by which name she had first known her in her service. The letter seems to refer to the rejection of a suitor for one of the family.

“ Deare *Lady* [erased] Morton, I did receave your letter
ame glad you are so well recovered of your sick-
Letter
from
the
Queen of
Bohemia
to Lady
Morton. ness for I woulde (not) have your wish of dying
come to you, I love you (too) well to be willing to
lose you; if you can gett anything by my help I
am glad of it, for truelie I will ever doe for you
all I can; and for the answere you give me con-
cerning Ned Harwood, it is a verie good one, you
could not have made a better, for though he be a
very honest man, yett I doe not think him good enough for you:
what I wrigg was at his request, as you saw by the letter I sent
you, and now there is an end of it; the King beeing by when
I write this commends his love to you, and so doe I to your
good mother; Liddal goeth away in so weak hart I cannot say
no more, by the next you shall have a longer letter; in the
meane I ame ever, deare Apsley,

Your true constant frend

ELIZABETH.

The Hagh, this $\frac{1}{1}$ of November.”

These Apsley letters are in the hands of the Mabbott family, who are descendants of Sir Edward Apsley through females. Lady Apsley, when she left the residence of her widowhood at Worminghurst (not far from Thakeham), to stay in London, lodged at a tailor’s in Shoe Lane, and many of her letters are addressed, “To the right worshipful and worthy

lady, the Lady Elizabeth Apsley, these. Deliver this letter to Mr. John Carter, taylour, in Shoe Lane, hard by the 'Beare and Dog.'

The following is from the Countess of Dorset:—

"To my assured good Cossen, the Ladey Appsley, this—

Letter from Lady Dorset. "Good Cossen,—I pray youe sende mee the leter which my lord writ to you about the mach bee twene Matte and my cossen Ane. Of my fath you shall have them safley returned, ether to morrore or nexte day. I have sente you a gone of mine, though it be but a verey baddon, yet I knoc my cossen will were it for my sake, to whether of your daughtres you will bee stoe it upone, I shall bee well plesed. These in hast, I rest your most assured frind and cossen,

ANNE DORSET."

The following refers to a contemplated marriage for Colonel Edward Apsley. There is, however, no record that he ever married. The seal to this, and many other letters of Lady Apsley, shows the Apsley crest—a *fleur-de-lis* or, between two wings, argent.

(Address outside)—"To hir honored and much respected frend, Sir Charles Mountigue, give this."

Letter from Lady Apsley to Sir Charles Mountigue "Honored Sir,—Your former safoures and now ancent aquentance makes me thus troublsom, as by thes lines to desier your kind fourdrance in a buisenes betwen the Lady Wilde and me, beginin by the minister in her houses report, hath bine such, as I desier a proceding with her in a mach between her eldest daughter and my sonn: as I shall fourder relat to you at my coming over, and for the stert, this biarer, if your lisuiur will serve, can justly relate unto you, and douting to be trouble-

som, with my best remembrance to your selfe and lady, I take my lieif, commiting you and ous all to Godes blesed proviedence and rest,

“Your affectionat frende,

November the first.”

ELIZABETH APSLEY.

Edward Apsley took the side of the Commonwealth in the Civil Wars, and became a Colonel in the Parliamentary army. When the Royalist gentlemen were condemned, in 1643, to lose their estates, Colonel Apsley was appointed one of the Sequestrators for Sussex, to carry out this order. Most of the Royalists were allowed to compound for their estates, and “Allen Apsley, of London,” compounded for his estate for £434 8s. This must have been the second Sir Allen, and shows that the Pulborough estate had come into his possession by that time. Colonel Apsley was in command of the garrison at Arundel Castle, when it was taken, or rather re-taken, by the Royalists, in 1643, after a three days’ siege. He was blamed for letting it go so easily, and was for some time much out of favour with his own party.

The younger branch of the Apsleys lived at Old Place, Pulborough, which came into their possession **Apsleys** **of** **Old Place.** through the marriage of William Apsley with Anne Mille, who inherited Old Place from her brother. Old Place dates from Henry VI.’s reign, and was probably built by Ann Mille’s father or grandfather. Part of the house still exists. It was built round a court-yard, and, judging by a wood-cut in the *History of Sussex*, was of stone up to the first floor, and above that, of beams filled in with plaster, according to the usual style of Sussex architecture. The roof is thatched, but this may be a late innovation. A neighbouring barn is said to be of the date of Edward I., and from this and the name of Old Place, one may suppose the

house was built on the site of a much older one. There is an escutcheon over an arched way leading into a garden, with the arms of Apsley, with a crescent as a mark of the younger house, and quartered with the arms of Power, Sydney, and Dawtrey, also the initials and date, "I. A., 1569" (John Apsley). It is curious that the arms of the Milles should not have been quartered with the others. There is a tradition that Queen Elizabeth passed under this gateway, on her return from a visit to Cowdray House, in August, 1591.

John Apsley, the second in succession to the heiress of the **Portrait** **by** **Zuchero.** Milles', married Elizabeth Shelley, of Worminghurst, a near neighbour to his cousins at Thakeham. A comparison of dates leads us to believe that it is this lady whose portrait by Zuchero is at Cirencester House. Zuchero was only in England from 1574 to 1586, so that it must have been painted within that period. It is impossible that it can be either of the first Sir Allen's wives, as Sir Allen did not marry for more than 10 years after Zuchero left England. This Mrs. Apsley (Madam Apsley she was probably called in her own time), was the mother of seven sons and three daughters.

Extracts **from** **Memoirs** **of** **Colonel** **Hutchinson** **by** **his** **Widow.** Mrs. Hutchinson (Lucy Apsley) was a daughter of the first Sir Allen Apsley, and the author of *Colonel Hutchinson's Memoirs by his Widow*, in the course of which she gives an account of her own family, from which the following is extracted :—

"My grandfather, by the father's side, was a gentleman of a competent estate, about £700 or £800 a yeare, in Sussex. He being descended of a younger house, had his residence at a place called Pulborough; the famely out of which he came was an

Apsley, of Apsley, a towne where they had bene seated before the Conquest, and ever since continued, till of late the last heire male of that eldest house, being the sonne of Sir Edward Apsley, died without issue, and his estate went with his sister's daughters into other famelies.—[The town of Apsley existed only in Mrs. Hutchinson's imagination. She omits all mention of Thakeham Place, which was in fact the home of the elder branch of the family for 300 years].—Particularities concerning my father's kindred or country, I never knew much of, by reason of my youth at the time of his death, and my education in farre distant places; only in generall I have heard that my grandfather was a man well-reputed and beloved in his country, and that it had bene such a continued custome for my ancestors to take wives att home, that there was scarce a famely of any note in Sussex to which they were not, by inter-marriages, neerley related. My grandfather had seven sonns, of whom my father was the youngest; to the eldest he gave his whole estate, and to the rest, according to the custome of those times, slight annuities. The eldest brother married to a gentlewoman of a good famely, and by her had only one sonne, whose mother dying, my uncle married himselfe againe to one of his own maides, and by her had three more sons, whom, with their mother, my cousin (William Apsley), the sonne of the first wife, held in such contempt, that a greate while after, dying without children, he gave his estate of inheritance to my father and two of my brothers, except about £100 a yeare to the eldest of his halfe brothers, and annuities of £30 a piece to the three for their lives. He died before I was borne, but I have heard very honourable mention of him in our famely. The rest of my father's brothers went into the warres in Ireland and the Low Countries, and there remain'd none of them, nor their issues, when I was born.

Sir Allen Apsley, sen. “ My father, att the death of my grandfather, being but a youth at schoole—[this is a mistake ; he was 25 years of age]—had not patience to stay the perfecting of his studies, but putt himselfe into

present action, sold his annuitie, bought himselfe good clothes, put some money in his purse, and came to London ; and by meanes of a relation at court, got a place at the court of Queene Elizabeth, where he behav'd himselfe, so that he won the love of many of the court, but being young, tooke an affection to gaming, and spent most of the money he had in his purse. About that time, the Earl of Essex was setting forth for Cales voyage—[an expedition to Cadiz, in 1596]—and my father, that had a mind to quitt his idle court life, procur'd an appointment from the victualler of the Navie, to go allong with that fleete. In which voyage he demean'd himselfe with so much courage and prudence, that after his returne he was honor'd with a very noble and profitable em- ployment in Ireland. There a rich widow, that had many children, cast her affections upon him, and he married her ; but she not living many yeares with him, after her death he distributed all her estate among her children, for whom he ever preserv'd a fatherly kindnesse, and some of her grandchildren were brought up in his house after I was borne. He, by God's blessing, and his fidellity and industry, growing in estate and honour, receiv'd a knighthood from King James, soone after his coming to the crowne, for some eminent service done to him in Ireland, which having only heard in my childhood, I cannot perfectly sett downe.—[He held the office of Victualler of Munster, and was knighted at Dublin, June 5th, 1605.]—After that, growing into a familiarity with Sr. George Carew, made now by the King, Earl of Totnesse, a niece of this earl's, the daughter of Sr. Peter Carew, who lived a young widow in her uncle's

house, fell in love with him, which her uncle perceiving, procur'd a marriage betweene them. She had divers children by my father, but only two of them, a sonne and daughter, surviv'd her, who died whilst my father was absent from her in Ireland. He led, all the time of his widowhood, a very disconsolate life, carefull for nothing in the world but to educate and advance the sonne and daughter, the deare pledges she had left him, for whose sake he quitted himselfe of his employments abroad, and procur'd himselfe the office of Victualler of the Navie [in 1610], a place then both of credit and greate revenue. His friends, considering his solitude, had procur'd him a match of a very rich widdow, who was a lady of as much discretion as wealth;

Lucy St. John, but while he was upon this designe, he chanc'd to see my mother at the house of Sir William St. **Lady Apsley.** John, who had married her eldest sister; and though he went on his iourney, yett something in her person and behaviour he carried allong with him, which would not let him accomplish it, but brought him back to my mother. She was of a noble famely, being the youngest daughter of Sr. John St. John, of Lidiar Tregoz, in the county of Wiltz; her father and mother died when she was not above five yeares of age, and yet at her nurse's, from whence she was carried to be brought up in the house of Lord Grandison, her father's younger brother; an honorable and excellent person, but married to a lady so iealous of him, and so ill-natured in her iealous fitts to anything that was related to him, that her cruelties to my mother exceeded the stories of stepmothers. The rest of my aunts, my mother's sisters, were disperst to severall places, where they grew up till my uncle Sr. John St. John, being married to the daughter of Sr. Thomas Laten, they were all brought home to their brother's house. There were not in those days so many beautifull women found in any famely

as these, but my mother was by the most judgments preferr'd before all her elder sisters, who, something envious att it, us'd her unkindly. Yett all the suitors that came to them still turned their addresses to her, which she in her youthful innocency neglected, till one of greater name, estate and reputation than the rest, hapned to fall deeply in love with her, and to manage it so discretely that my mother could not but entertaine him. My uncle's wife, who had a mother's kindnesse for her, perswaded her to remove herself from her sisters' envie, by going along with her to the Isle of Jernsey where her father was governor, which she did, and there went into the towne, and boarded in a French minister's house, to learn the language, that minister having bene, by the persecution in France, driven to seeke his shelter there. Contracting a deare friendship with this holy man and his wife, she was instructed in their Geneva discipline, which she liked so much better than our more superstitious service, that she could have bene contented to have lived there, had not a powerfull passion in her heart drawn her back. But at her returne she met with many afflictions ; the gentleman who had professt so much love to her, in her absence had bene by most vile practises and treacheries, drawne out of his senses, and into the marriage of a person whom, when he recover'd his reason, he hated. But that serv'd only to augment his misfortune, and the circumstances of that story not being necessary to be here inserted, I shall only adde that my mother liv'd in my uncle's house, secretly discontented at this accident, but was comforted by the kindnesse of my uncle's wife, who had contracted such an intimate friendship with her, that they seemed to have but one soule. And in this kindnesse she had some time a great sollace, till some malicious persons had wrought some jealousies, which were very groundlesse, in my uncle concerning his wife ; but his nature being inclinable

to that passion, which was fomented in him by subtile wicked persons, and my mother endeavouring to vindicate iniured innocence, she was herselfe not well treated by my uncle, whereupon she left his house, with a resolution to withdrawe herselfe into the island, where the good minister was, and there to weare out her life in the service of God. While she was deliberating, and had fixt upon it in her owne thoughts, resolving it to impart it to none, she was with Sr William St. John, who had married my aunt, when my father accidentally came in there, and fell so heartily in love with her, that he perswaded her to marry him, which she did [1616], and her melancholly made her conforme chearfully to that gravity of habitt and conversation which was becoming the wife of such a person, who was then forty-eight yeares of age, and she not above 16. The first yeare of their marriage was crown'd with a sonne, called after my father's name, and borne at East Smithfield in that house of the king's which belong'd to my father's employ-
ment in the navie. The next yeare [1617] they removed to the Tower of London, whereof my father was made lieutenant, and there had two sonns more before me, and 4 daughters and 2 sonns after ; of all which only 3 sons and 2 daughters surviv'd him att the time of his death, which was in the 63rd yeare of his age, after he had 3 yeares before languisht of a consumption that succeeded a feaver which he gott in the unfortunate voyage to the Isle of Rhee." [An expedition under the Duke of Buckingham, against Louis XIII. in favour of the Huguenots, who were besieged in La Rochelle. The Huguenots refused to admit the English into the town, in consequence of which they landed on the Ile de Ré, where they were attacked by Louis XIII. in person, and completely routed. It is said that Buckingham only brought back 2000 men out of the 7000 he had taken with him from England.]

Sir Allen Apsley died in the month of May, 1630, and was buried in the chapel of the Tower, where there is a tablet to his memory.

Lucy St. John's grandfather was a first cousin of Henry VII.

Relationship of St. Johns to Henry VII.

by the half-blood. They had a common grandmother, Margaret Beauchamp, Baroness Beauchamp in her own right, who married 1st Sir Oliver St. John, from whom descend the St. John family, and 2ndly, John, Duke of Somerset, great grandson of Edward III., by whom she had one daughter, Margaret, Countess of Richmond. She was the mother of Henry VII., who derived his royal descent through her. Mrs. Hutchinson does not seem to have been aware of her mother's relationship to the Tudor and Stuart kings and queens, as she does not mention it.

Sir Allen is said to have bought his office of Lieutenant of the Tower for £2,400; this was so much the custom of the time as not to be looked on as discreditable, any more than the buying of promotion in the army in our own days. It required considerable influence to obtain such an office.

Mrs. Hutchinson praises her father's virtues highly as husband, father, and master, and goes on:—"He was a father to all his prisoners, sweetning with such compassionate kindnesse their restraint, that the affliction of a prison was not felt in his dayes."

Extracts from "Foster's Life of Sir John Eliot"

This favourable view of his character as a prison-governor is not shared by the biographer of one of his prisoners. In *Foster's Life of Sir John Eliot* we find the following account of Sir Allen:—"He was an honest plain-spoken man, with no disposition to be harsh or unjust; but he was a king's man to the backbone; his only law was

that of obedience to the master he was serving under ; and the career in naval and military service, which had made him a disciplinarian, had neither sharpened nor refined his sympathies."

Much interest was often made to obtain interviews with some of the political prisoners in the Tower, and in some letters of Sir Allen Apsley to Lord Dorchester (quoted in *Foster's Life of Sir J. Eliot*,) he complains that appeals were made, though without effect, to Lady Apsley and his son (Peter) to allow the access of friends to Sir John Eliot, Denzil Holles, and other members of the House of Commons, imprisoned in the Tower by Charles I.'s orders, in 1629. Sir Allen was much distressed at this time by a report that his son Peter had become a partisan of Eliot and the other parliament prisoners, and had carried messages for them, and that he was an enemy of the Duke of Buckingham's party ; which, if it had been true, would altogether have obstructed the young man's preferment ; for although the Duke had been assassinated some months previously, yet "the Duke's party" was synonymous with the Court or King's party. Sir Allen writes to Lord Dorchester to beg him to tell the king that the reverse of this was the truth ; and that had he conceived his son's heart to be so opposite to his Majesty's ways, or disaffectionate to the Duke, the youth should have been counted illegitimate and as a bastard, and never a penny been given or left him. As for his carrying messages for anybody, to Eliot or the others directly or indirectly, if that were so, his father was ready to suffer any punishment in the world ; but so confident of the contrary was Sir Allen that if such a thing could be proved he would willingly render his place at the king's disposal.

" The poore boy is soe afflicted as hee protestes to God hee had rayther die instantly then live wth his ma^{tes} ill oppinion. Hee is not xxij^{tie} : I doe not think that ever hee meddled with

any thing seryous, his witt lyinge a contrary waye.” Sir Allen accounts for the slander by saying :—“ It springes out of this ground, my sonnes being associat with Mr. Harrie Percie. They were bredd together at a common scole at Thistellworth, and afterwards 4 or 5 yeres at the universitie of Oxford. The Lo Lester (as I take yt) got a burdges place for Mr. Percie, presming hee would haue runne the same waye as they did that hated the Duke ; but my sonne being his bedfellowe pswaded him the contrary toe his best littell strength and his voyce was ever for the kinge and agaynst the ennemyes of the Duke, for w^{ch} they yet doe not abide Mr. Percie ; my sonne was by Mr. Alford (one of the faction) offered a burdges place provided he should have given his voyce against the Duke, w^{ch} hee detested to doe or accept ; my sonne was a contynuall companion wth Mr. Ashbornham and others neere the Duke, and the Duke himself made mutch of him, soe farr as hee hadd gon the voyage with him yf his grace had lived, and uppon Mr. Ashbornham’s p^rferment hee indevored to have s^rved the Duke in his steede.”

In the same year Sir Allen writes to Lord Dorchester to justify himself from an accusation of the Earl of Clare that he had put his son, Denzil Holles, who was a prisoner in the Tower, near to some servants of his own, who were ill of an infectious disease :—“ I heere that the Earle of Clare was informed (for hee sent to mee) or conceipted that two of my s^rvants were ded of the spotted feavor, and that some other sick lodged under his sonne. I thank God I have no on s^rvant or other ded, and theon of them that is sick hath ben in a consumtion this two yeres, and the other a young man hath ben for above half a yere soe desperately and madly in love as hee could neither eat nor sleep, and soe fell into a burning feavor. Some said hee had spotts, others fleabites.

His deere tender harted mrs. sorroinge to bee the death of soe true a s'rvant visseted him, fild him with hoapes, and at last gave him assurance to bee his faythfull wyf, the man revives and mendes apace ! I writ this (howsoever it may seeme idly) to th' end that yo^r Lo^{pp} may knowe I would not presume to com unto the Court yf one man had miscarried out of my house or any sicknes that might bee feared, althoug they lodg remoat from my house and ever did." The address on one of these letters is—"The Lo Carlton vicount Dorchester, principall secretary to his Ma^{tie} at Court. Hast, hast, hast."

To return to Mrs. Hutchinson ; she says : " When through the ingratitude and vice of that age, many of the wives and chilldren of Queene Elizabeth's glorious Extracts from Mem. of Colonel Hutchinson captaines were reduc'd to poverty, his purse was their common treasury, and they knew not the inconvenience of decay'd fortunes till he was dead : many of these valiant seamen he maintain'd in prison. [It is to be supposed they were in prison for debt.] Many he redeem'd out of prison and cherisht with an extraordinary bounty. . . . As he was in love with true honor, so he contempn'd vaine titles, and though in his youth he accepted an addition to his birth, in his riper years he refus'd a barondry, which the king offer'd him. He was severe in the regulating his famely, especially would not endure the least immodest behaviour or dresse in any woman under his roofe. There was nothing he hated more than an insignificant gallant that could only make his leggs [bow] and prune himselfe and court a lady, but had not braines to employ himselfe in things more suteable to man's nobler sex. . . . The large estate he reapt by his happy industrie he did many times over as freely resigne againe to the king's service, till he left the greatest part of itt at his death in the king's hands. . . . Sir Walter

Rawleigh and Mr. Ruthin being prisoners in the Tower, and addicting themselves to chimistrie my mother suffer'd them to make their rare experiments at her cost, partly to comfort and divert the poore prisoners, and partly to gaine the knowledge of their experiments, and the medecines to helpe such poor people as were not able to seek phisitians. By these means she acquired a greate deale of skill, which was very profitable to many all her life. She was not only to these, but to all the other prisoners that came into that Tower, as a mother. All the time she dwelt in the Tower, if any were sick, she made them broths and restoratives with her owne hands, visited and tooke care of them, and provided them all necessaries; if any were afflicted she comforted them, so that they felt not the inconvenience of a prison who were in that place. She was not lesse bountifull to many poore widdowes and orphans. She was a constant frequenter of weekeday lectures, and a greate lover and encourager of good ministers. When my father was sick, she was not satisfied with the attendance of all that were about him, but made herselfe his nurse and cook and phisitian. She died at my house at Owthorpe, in the county of Nottingham, in the year 1659."

Lady Apsley certainly did not neglect her daughter's education, for Mrs. Hutchinson says that when she was about seven years of age she had at one time eight tutors in several qualities, languages, music, dancing, writing, and needlework. Amongst other things, she learnt Latin, and was so apt that she outstripped her brothers, who were at school, although her father's chaplain, that was her tutor, was "a pitifull, dull fellow." Mrs. Hutchinson makes no mention of her mother's second marriage, yet there is reason to believe there was such a marriage, which was disapproved of by her son Allen, Sir Allen

left many debts, and there are numerous petitions concerning the financial position of his children, presented to the king and council between 1634 and 1637, by which it appears that there were disputes between Lady Apsley and her son, which were settled in the son's favour. [See *Dictionary of National Biography*]. It is from these petitions that Lady Apsley's second marriage is known, but it is curious that Mrs. Hutchinson never alludes to her step-father's existence in any way, nor is his name mentioned on Lady Apsley's tomb. It appears that

**Courtship
of Lucy
Apsley by
Col. John
Hutchinson** she was living at Richmond with her two daughters, Lucy and Barbara, about the year 1637 ; and it was here that the courtship of Lucy by Colonel John Hutchinson took place. Mr. Hutchinson was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Hutchinson, of Owthorpe, and "the Lady Margaret," daughter of Sir John Biron, of Newstead (afterwards the property of his descendant, the poet, Lord Byron). Mr. Hutchinson had been sent to London to study law at Lincoln's Inn, "but finding it unpleasant and contrary to his genius, and the plague that spring driving people out of the town," he went to Richmond, and "tabled at" the house of Mr. Coleman, his music-master, for he "played masterly" on the viol. At Mr. Coleman's boarding-house, Barbara Apsley, a girl of about 13 years old, also "tabled," for the practice of her lute, while Lady Apsley and Lucy, then about 18, had gone into Wiltshire to stay with some of the St. John family, Lady Apsley's relations, "for the accomplishment of a treaty that had bene made some progresse in" about the marriage of Lucy with a gentleman of that country. Mr. Hutchinson had already broken the heart of a Nottingham young lady, whom he would not marry because she was of base parentage, "and his greate hearte could never stoope to thinke of marrying into

so mean a stock ; " but this time he was more inflammable, for he fell in love with the charming Mrs. Apsley before he had seen her, from the accounts he heard of her from Barbara and her friends at Richmond, and also from seeing her Latin books and a sonnet she had written, in which he fancied " something of rationality, beyond the reach of a she-wit," and, rather ungallantly, could scarcely believe it was written by a woman. Although he was told she shunned the converse of men as the plague, he set his mind on making her acquaintance. " While he was exercis'd in this, many days passed not, but a footeboy of my lady her mother's came to young Mrs. Apsley (Barbara) as they were at dinner, bringing newes that her mother and sister would in few dayes return ; and when they inquir'd of him, whether Mrs. Apsley was married, having before bene instructed to make them believe it, he smiled, and pull'd out some bride-laces, which were given at a wedding in the house where she was, and gave them to the young gentlewoman and the gentleman's daughter of the house, and told them Mrs. Apsley bade him tell no news, but give them those tokens, and carried the matter so that all the companie believ'd she had been married. Mr. Hutchinson immediately turned pale as ashes, and felt a fainting to seize his spiritts in that extraordinary manner that finding himselfe ready to sinke att table, he was faine to pretend he was ill, and to retire from the table into the garden. The anxiety of mind affected him so, that it sent him to his bed that afternoone, and having fortified himselfe with resolution, he gate up the next day ; but yett could not quitt himself of an extravagant perplexitie of soule concerning this unknown gentlewoman. While she so ran in his thoughts, meeting the boy againe, he found out, upon a little stricter examination of him, that she was not married, and pleas'd himselfe in the hopes of her speedy

returne ; when one day, having been invited by one of the ladies of that neighbourhood to a noble treatment [entertainment] at Sion Garden, which a courtier, that was her servant, had made for her and whom she would bring, Mr. Hutchinson, Mrs. Apsley and Mr. Coleman's daughter were of the partie, and having spent the day in severall pleasant diversitaments, att evening when they were att supper, a messenger came to tell Mrs. Apsley her mother was come. She would immediately have gone, but Mr. Hutchinson, pretending civillity to conduct her home, made her stay till the supper was ended, of which he eate no more, now only longing for that sight which he had with such perplexity expected. This at length he obtained ; but his heart, being prepossest with his owne fancy, was not free to discerne how little there was in her to answer so greate an expectation. She was not ugly in a carlesse riding habit, she had a melancholly negligence both of herselfe and others, as if she neither affected to please others, nor tooke notice of aniething before her ; yet in spite of all her indifference, she was surpriz'd with some unusuall liking in her soule when she saw this gentleman, who had haire, eies, shape, and countenance enough to begett love in any one at the first, and these sett of with a gracefull and generous mine, which promis'd an extraordinary person. Although he had but an evening sight of her he had so long desir'd, and that at disadvantage enough for her ; yett the prevailing sympathie of his soule made him thinke all his paines well payd, and this first did whett his desire to a second sight, which he had by accident the next day, and to his ioy found that she was wholly disengag'd from that treaty, which he so much fear'd had been accomplisht ; he found withall that though she was modest, she was accostable, and willing to entertaine his acquaintance."

Six weeks love-making followed, and the marriage was

**Marriage
between
Lucy
Apsley and
Col. John
Hutchinson**

arranged, but “that day that the friends on both sides met to conclude the marriage, she fell sick of the small-pox, which was many wayes a greate triall upon him. First, her life was almost in desperate hazard, and then the disease for the present, made her the most deformed person that could be sene, for a great while after she recover’d ; yett he was nothing troubled at it, but married her as soone as she was able to quit the chamber, when the priest and all that saw her were affrighted to looke on her ; but God recompenc’d his iustice and constancy by restoring her, though she was longer than ordinary before she recover’d. On the third day of July, 1638, he was married to Mrs. Lucy Apsley, the second daughter of Sr Allen Apsley, late lieftenant of the Tower of London, at St. Andrew’s Church in Holborne. He liv’d some time in this neighbourhood with her mother, but the following year they, with Lady Apsley, remov’d their dwelling out of the city, to a house they took in Enfield Chace, called the Blew House.”

**Marriage
between
Barbara
Apsley and
Col. George
Hutchinson**

Barbara Apsley, or Barbary as she is sometimes called, afterwards married Lieutenant-Colonel George Hutchinson, the younger brother of Colonel John Hutchinson, an excellent and amiable person, though without his brother’s military talents.

Of Sir Allen Apsley, the younger, we know but little at this time, but there is reason to think that he married before the Civil War broke out in 1642, as it is probable that the full length portrait of a young lady in blue satin, at Cirencester House, is a portrait of his wife, Frances Petre. The costume is of the date of Charles I.’s reign, and is cer-

tainly too modern for Lucy, Lady Apsley in her young days ; while on the other hand it does not correspond to the costume in the middle of Charles II.'s reign, when Sir Peter Apsley's first wife lived. Sir Allen was 26 when the Civil War began, and after that people had other things to think of than having their portraits painted, but he may well have married a young wife two or three years before this.

Lucy, Lady Apsley, must have had many trials during the Civil War, for her sons took the side of the king, and her sons-in-law the side of the Parliament. Yet in spite of their differences, Sir Allen and his sister Lucy did not lose their personal affection. On one occasion, indeed, in 1642, Sir Allen was actually in command of a troop, sent to arrest Colonel John Hutchinson, at some town in Leicestershire ; "but he (Colonel Hutchinson) stayed not to see them, but went out at the other end of the town, as they came in ;" and Sir Allen amicably established himself in the next house to his sister. In 1643, Col. Hutchinson was made Governor of Nottingham Castle by the Parliament, his brother George being Major and Lieut.-Col. under him, and their wives living with them. Sir Allen Apsley was at one time Lieutenant-Governor of Exeter, and afterwards he commanded the

Siege of Barnstaple the parliamentary troops, and finally surrendered April 13th, 1646. A letter from Sir Thomas

Fairfax's quarters, published at the time, says, under the date of March 30th :—"It is generally believed that Sir Allen Apsley is willing to surrender the town, fort and castle, but that his desperate brother swears he will cut him to pieces if he offer to surrender the castle." This brother was probably Colonel James Apsley, who, in 1651, made an attempt to assassinate Mr. St. John, then Ambassador of the

Commonwealth in Holland. This attempt at assassination is sometimes erroneously attributed to Sir Allen. Clarendon mentions another royalist Apsley, with the curious Christian name of Ball. He was probably a younger brother of Sir Allen. After the surrender of Barnstaple, Sir Allen found a refuge with the Hutchinsons at Nottingham, and Colonel Hutchinson used his influence with the Parliament in his brother-in-law's favour ; for which good office some of his own party looked coldly on him. The good understanding between the two was no doubt the reason why Sir Allen was employed in the following year to carry letters and messages from Cromwell to Charles I., in the hope of arranging terms between them.

Colonel Hutchinson did not shrink from signing the warrant for Charles I.'s execution. He was a

Colonel Hutchinson signs warrant for Charles I.'s execution. member of the Long Parliament, although his military duties prevented him from sitting for some time, but he took his seat as soon as he could be spared from Nottingham. Mrs. Hutchinson thus describes the feelings which led her husband to his decision with regard to the execution of the king :—“ As for Mr. Hutchinson, although he was very much confirm'd in his iudgment concerning the cause, yett herein being call'd to an extraordinary action, whereof many were of several minds, he address'd himselfe to God by prayer ; desiring the Lord that, if through any humane frailty he were led into any error or false opinion in these greate transactions, he would open his eies, and not suffer him to proceed, but that he would confirme his spiritt in the truth, and lead him by a right-enlightened conscience ; and finding no check, but a confirmation in his conscience that it was his duty to act as he did, he, upon serious debate, both privately and in

his addresses to God, and in conference with conscientious, upright, unbiassed persons, proceeded to sign the sentence against the king. Although he did not then believe but that it might one day come to be againe disputed among men, yett both he and others thought they could not refuse it without giving up the people of God, whom they had led forth and engaged themselves unto by the oath of God, into the hands of God's and of their enemies ; and therefore he cast himselfe upon God's protection, acting according to the dictates of a conscience which he had sought the Lord to guide, and accordingly the Lord did signalise his favour afterwards to him."

In 1650 or 1651, we find Sir Allen still in trouble about the surrender of Barnstaple :—“Sr Allen Apsley had articles at the renditon of Barnstable, whereof he was governor, and contrary to these he was put to vast expence and horrible vexation by severall persons, but especially by one wicked weoman who had the worst and the smoothest tongue that ever her sex made use of to mischiefe. She was handsome in her youth, and had very pretty girles to her daughters, whom, when they grew up, she sacrificed to her revenge and mallice against Sr Allen Apsley, which was so vencious and devillish, that she stuck not at inventing false accusations, and hiring witnesses to swear to them, and a thousand other as enormous practises. In those dayes there was a committee set up, for relief of such as had any violation of their articles, and of this Bradshaw was president ; into whose easie faith this woman, pretending herselfe religious, and of the parliaments party, had so insinuated herselfe that Sr Allen's way of relieve was obstructed. Coll. Hutchinson, labouring mightily in his protection, and often foyling this vile woman, and bringing to light her devillish practices, turned the woman's spite into as

violent a tumult against himself ; and Bradshaw was so hott in abetting her, that he grew coole in his kindnesse to the collonell, yet broke it not quite : but the collonell was very much griev'd that a friend should engage in so uniuersal an opposition. At last it was manifest how much they were mistaken that would have assisted this woman upon a score of being on the parliament's side, for she was all this while a spie for the king, and after his returne, Sr Allen Apsley met her in the king's chamber waiting for recompence for that service. The thing she sued Sir Allen Apsley for, was for a house of hers in the garrison of Barnstable, which was pull'd down to fortifie the town for the king, before he was governor of the place. Yett would she have had his articles violated to make her a recompence out of his estate, treble and more than the value of the house ; pretending she was of the parliament's party, and that Sr Allen, in mallice thereunto, had without necessity pull'd downe her house. All which were horrible lies, but so maliciously and so wickedly affirm'd and sworne by her mercenary witnesses that they at first found faith and it was hard for truth afterwards to overcome that prepossession. The collonell, prosecuting the defence of truth and iustice in these and many more things, displeas'd many of his owne party."

Ten years later, at the Restoration, Sir Allen and Colonel Hutchinson exchanged their rôles. Colonel **The Restoration** Hutchinson was in danger of his life as a regicide, and Sir Allen returned his brother-in-law's former good offices, by doing his utmost to procure his safety. "Sir Allen Apsley, who, with all the kindest zeale of friendship that can be imagin'd, endeavour'd to bring off the collonell, us'd some artifice in engaging friends for him. There was a young gentleman, a kinsman of his, who thirstily aspir'd

after preferment, and Sir Allen had given him hopes, upon his effectuall endeavours for the collonell, to introduce him ; who being a person that had understanding enough, made no conscience of truth, when an officious lie might serve his turne. This man, although he ow'd his life to the collonell, and had a thousand obligations to Mrs. Hutchinson's parents, yet not for their sakes, nor for virtue, nor for gratitude, but for his owne hopes, which he had of Sr Allen Apsley, told some of the leading men among the court party, that it was the king's desire to have favour shewne to the collonell." Col. Hutchinson thought it wiser to "retire to a remoter lodging from Westminster, and lay very private in the towne, not comming into any companie of one sort or other, waiting till the act of oblivion were perfected, to goe downe againe into the countrie. Although the collonell was clear'd both for life and estate, in the House of Commons, yet he not answering the court expectations in publick recantations and dissembled repentance and applause of their cruelty to his fellows, the Chancellor [Clarendon] was cruelly exasperated against him, and there were very high endeavours to have rac'd him out of the act of oblivion. But then Sr Allen Apsley sollicited all his friends, as it had bene for his owne life, and divers honorable persons drew up a certificate, with all the advantage they could, to procure him favour ; who in all things that were not against the interest of the state had ever pitied and protected them in their distresses. The Countess of Rochester writ a very effectuall letter to the Earl of Manchester. The letter was read in the House, and Sr Allen Apsley's candidate for preferrement againe made no conscience of deceiving several lords, that the preserving of the collonell would be acceptable to the king and the chancellor, who he now knew, hated his life. Many lords alsoe of the collonell's relations

and acquaintance, out of kindness and gratitude (for there was not one of them whom he had not in his day more or less oblig'd) us'd very hearty endeavours for him. Yett Sr Allen Apsley's interest and most fervent endeavours for him was that which only turn'd the scales, and the collonell was not excepted in the act of oblivion to aniething but offices ;" that is, he was forbidden to hold any office, civil or military.

Colonel Hutchinson owed his escape in part to a petition sent in his name, within a week of Charles II.'s return, to the Speaker of the House of Commons, expressing deep contrition for his conduct. This petition was in fact written by Mrs. Hutchinson, and signed with her husband's name, without his knowledge. It seems hard to find fault with her for her well-meant forgery, or for the language she uses, when we consider that her much-loved husband's life was at stake, but it is not possible to read the document without regret at the abject tone of repentance and humiliation. One quotation will show the spirit in which it is written :—"They who yet remember the seeming sanctity and subtle arts of those men, who seduced not only me, but thousands more, in those unhappy days, cannot if they have any Christian compassion, but join with me in bewailing my wretched misfortune, to have fallen into their pernicious snares, when neither my own malice, avarice, or ambition, but an ill-guided judgment led me. As soon as ever my eyes were opened to suspect my deceivers, no person with a more perfect abhorrency detested both the heinous fact and the authors of it, and I was as willing to hazard my life and estate to redeem my crime, as I had been unfortunate through a deplorable mistake to forfeit them by it."

Mrs. Hutchinson loved her husband's person more than his honour when she could write thus in his name ; but when the petition was once sent in to the House of Commons, Col.

Hutchinson could not disown it without placing a halter round his neck ; unfortunately, he went a step further, and three he sent a petition to the House of Lords, this time written by himself, in which, without using such humiliating language, he still so far debases himself as to speak of his “signal repentance,” and to make a “humble and sorrowful acknowledgement of those crimes whereunto seduced judgment unfortunately betrayed him.”

Mrs. Hutchinson never saw anything but “an overruling providence of God” in the means by which her husband was preserved ; but it was not so with him. When the immediate danger was over he began to see things in their true light, and “was not well satisfied with himself for accepting the deliverance.” “His wife who thought she had never deserv’d so well of him, as in the endeavours and labours she exercis’d to bring him of, never displeas’d him more in her life, and had much adoe to perswade him to be contented with his deliverance.” The trial and execution of some of the other regicides was a terrible blow to him ; he felt himself “judged in their judgment and executed in their execution ;” “and had not his wife persuaded him, he had offered himself a voluntary sacrifice.”

As soon as the Act of Oblivion had passed, he retired to Owthorpe, his house in Northamptonshire ; but he was soon sent for to London again, and put through a close examination by the Attorney-General, in the hope of making him give evidence against some of his former colleagues. But Colonel Hutchinson would betray no one ; he professed a short memory and an inability to recognise any handwritings except that of Cromwell and others whom death had placed beyond the reach of their enemies. The Attorney-General got so little information out of him in his private examination that he did not

HISTORY OF THE APSLEY FAMILY.

venture to call him as a witness the following day in court. Colonel Hutchinson was, however, forced to attend the court, and was made to pass before the prisoners' faces, which "so provok'd his spiritt, that if he had been call'd to speake, he was resolv'd to have borne testimony to the cause, and against the court. . . . The attorney made a very mallitious report of him to the chancellor and the king, insomuch as his ruine was then determined, and only opportunity watch'd to effect it."

Sir Allen Apsley, who was, both before and after the Restoration, one of the Clarendon's most trusted agents and friends, appealed to him on this, as on many other occasions, in favour of Colonel Hutchinson. "The chancellor was in a great rage and passion, and fell upon him with much vehemence. 'O, Nall,' said he, 'what have you done? you have sav'd a man that would be ready, if he had opportunity, to mischiefe us as much as ever he did.' Sr Allen was forc'd to stop his mouth and tell him, that he believ'd his brother a less dangerous person than those he had brought into the king's councell."

In 1663, Col. Hutchinson was arrested at Owthorpe, on the charge of being concerned in a papist conspiracy in Yorkshire, by order of the Duke of Buckingham, who made this an excuse for catching him; for in a letter written by him to Lord Newcastle, accompanying the order, he says:—"That though he could not make it out as yett, he hop'd he should bring Mr. Hutchinson into the plott." Col. Hutchinson was taken up to London, and committed to the Tower, under a warrant signed by Secretary Bennett, afterwards Earl of Arlington, who shortly after sent for him to his lodgings at Whitehall, and put him through a close examination; among other things he asked him, whether he heard or read the

common prayer, and when Col. Hutchinson answered, “To speak ingenuously, no;” Bennett asked, “How he then did for his soule’s comfort?” he replied, “Sr, I hope you leave me that to account betweene God and my owne soule.” Col. Hutchinson was sent back to the Tower, and lodged in the Bloody Tower. He “was not at all dismay’d, but wonderfully pleas’d with all these things, and told his wife this captivity was the happiest release in the world to him, for before, he felt himself oblig’d to sitt still while this king reign’d, but now he thought this usage had utterly disoblieg’d him from all ties, and that he was free to act as prudence should hereafter lead him. He therefore made it his earnest request to Sr Allen Apsley to let him stand and fall to his owne innocency, and to undertake nothing for him, which if he did, he told him he would disowne.”

Sir Allen, nevertheless, did all in his power to get him released, interceding for him both with Clarendon and the King, but without effect. Mrs. Hutchinson, meanwhile, underwent a searching examination at the hands of Sir Henry Bennett, Secretary of State, with regard to some letters which had fallen into his hands, and which he supposed to have been written by her, although in fact they were written by another lady of the same name. Secretary Bennett had, apparently, asked Sir Allen Apsley to send him a specimen of his sister’s handwriting, and Sir Allen sent him a paper written by Mrs. Hutchinson, saying:—“It is a copy of a letter written to the House of Commons by her husband: it may in some measure explain how he escaped then; if it were printed, nothing could more lessen his credit amongst those who continue in rebellious principles, for no man can express more repentance, or a greater detestation of those ill

men." Wishes Hutchinson to know that he keeps the paper as a testimony against him, should he make the least failing.

After Col. Hutchinson had been in the Tower for more than six months, Bennett ordered his removal to Sandown Castle in Kent, where he was imprisoned with great strictness, and for sometime Mrs. Hutchinson was not allowed access to him; but at last Sir Allen Apsley "and his lady" obtained an order from Secretary Bennett to allow him to walk by the seaside with a keeper, by which means Mrs. Hutchinson could see him. But either his harsh imprisonment, or a chill

Death of Col. Hutchinson caught by walking on the seashore, brought on a fever, from which he could not rally, and he died on the 11th of September, 1664, after eleven months of imprisonment. Mrs. Hutchinson was not with him, as she had been obliged to go to Owthorpe on business; but his brother George and his daughter Barbara were present. In his later days he had become thoroughly convinced of the excellence of "the Cause, and believed that it would be ultimately triumphant; and he expressed his intention never to have so much as a civil correspondence" with any of the Royalist party again; "yet when he mentioned Sir Allen Apsley, he would say, he would never serve any that would not for his sake serve the person that had preserv'd him." When he knew himself to be dying, he told his brother to remember him to Sir Allen Apsley, and tell him that he hoped God would reward his labour of love to him.

Sir Allen Apsley, junior. Sir Allen was certainly an excellent brother and a true friend; and he must, at times, have had a difficult part to play in defending his regicide brother-in-law and remaining loyal to the interests of his king. He had been educated at Merchant

Taylor's School, to which he went in 1626, at ten years of age, and afterwards at Trinity College, Oxford. In 1679, he published anonymously a long poem called "Order and Disorder, or the world made and undone, being Meditations on the Creation and Fall. As it is recorded in Genesis." After the Restoration he was rewarded for his devotion to the king's cause by various offices. In 1660 he was made keeper of the king's hawks, an office which brought with it a good salary and many perquisites, but was not enjoyed by him for many years without curtailment, judging by the following entry in Pepy's Diary of October 22nd, 1667:—"To Captain Cocke's to dinner; where Lord Brouncker and his lady, Matt. Wren and Bulteale and Sir Allan Apsly; the last of whom did make good sport; he being already fallen under the retrenchments of the new Committee, as he is Master Falconer; which makes him mad." In 1662 he was made Keeper of the North Park at Hampton Court, and the management of the king's preserves seems to have passed largely into his hands. He also became Treasurer of the Household to Charles II., and Receiver or Treasurer to the Duke of York, in which capacity large sums were entrusted to his keeping to be applied to the navy, the Duke of York being Lord High Admiral. He was made a colonel in the army in 1667, and sat for Thetford from 1661 to 1678.

Lady Apsley and her daughter Frances were on terms of great intimacy and affection with the Duke of York's two daughters, Princess Mary and Princess Anne. A letter which is preserved at Cirencester, from Princess Anne to Lady Apsley, is the only letter extant of the princess' girlhood. The circumstances under which it was written require some explanation. In 1679 the country was set in a flame against the Roman Catholics by Titus Oates's pretended revelations

of a Popish plot against the life of the king. The Duke of York, though not openly accused, was in great danger from the excited people on account of his religion, so that it became necessary for him to fly the country and remain in exile till public opinion had cooled. He retired to a house in Brussels, which Charles II. had formerly occupied, accompanied by the Duchess, Mary Beatrice of Modena. Princess Anne and her half-sister Princess Isabella, who was only three years old, went to Brussels in August, 1679, to pay their parents a visit. In the following month, news came to James that his brother Charles was dangerously ill and had sent for him, but wished him to come in as private a manner as possible, to prevent any of the adverse party knowing of his presence in England. James accordingly set out, followed by only four attendants, amongst whom was his favourite Churchill (afterwards Duke of Marlborough), and, disguised by a black periwig, he arrived in London, where he slept at the house of Sir Allen Apsley, in St. James' Square. Early next morning (September 12th) he travelled down to Windsor, where he arrived at seven in the morning, and found the king nearly recovered from his late illness. James left London again September 25th, and reached Brussels October 1st. It was during the absence of her father that Princess Anne wrote the following letter to Lady Apsley. Princess Isabella, whom she mentions, died two years later.

“ Bruxsells, Sep. ye 20th.

I beg your pardon that I did not writt to you before since I had a letter from you indeed the only reason was want of time but I am resolvde I'll make amends and writt a long one to you if time will permit, Since your first I receivde one in answere of the [one] I wrott you by S^r Charls

by which I find you weare mightely surprised to see the Duke, indeed we weare all mightely surprisde at it heare at first and did not know what to think but now I hope in God it will be for the best and that I shall be so happy to bring the Dutchess over with me but I know not whethere I have any ground for these hopes I hope I have for I have a good heart thank God or els it would have bin down long ago. I was

**Letter
from
Princess
Anne
to Lady
Apsley,
1679.**

to see a ball at the court in cognito which I likede very well; it was in very good order, and some danc'd well enought; indeed there was Prince Vodenunt that danc'd extreamly well, as well if not better than ethere the duke of Monmouth or sir E. Villiers, which I think is very extraordinary. Last night againe I was to see fyer works and bonfyers which was to celebrate the king of Spain's weding they were very well worth seeing indeed. All the people hear are very sivil, and except you be othere ways to them they will be so to you. As for the town it is a great fine town. Methinks tho the streets are not so clean as they are in Holland yet they are not so dirty as ours; they are very well paved and very easy—they onely have od smells. My sister Issabella's lodgings and mine are much better than I expected and so is all in this place. For our lodging they wear all one great room, and now are divided with board into severall. My sister Issabella has a good bed-chamber with a chimney in it; there is a little hole to put by things, and between her room and mine there is an indiferent room without a chimney; then mine is a good one with a chimney which was made a purpose for me. I have a closet and a place for my trunks and ther's a little place where our women dine, and over that such another. I doubt I have quite tirde out your

HISTORY OF THE APSLEY FAMILY.

patience so that I will say no more onely beg you to believe me to be what I realy am and will be your very affectionate freinde

ANNE.

Pray remember me very kindly to Sir Alin."

The princess was only fourteen years of age when she wrote this letter. The greater part of it is published in Miss Strickland's *Queens of England*, vol. xii.

Sir Allen died October 15th, 1683, at his house in St.

Death of Sir Allen Apsley, junior. James' Square, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, near the entrance to Henry VII's Chapel. His wife Frances, daughter of Sir John Petre of Bowkay, Devon, survived him fifteen years, and is buried with him.

They left two children, Peter and Frances. Frances married Sir Benjamin Bathurst. Peter was made

Sir Peter Apsley. Clerk to the Crown in 1667, and was afterwards knighted. He was frequently employed in the foreign secret service by Charles II. and James

II. He married twice. His first wife, Anne, died September 5th, 1681, and is buried in Westminster Abbey. By her he had one son, Allen, who died unmarried in 1691, and is buried with his mother. By his second wife, Fortrey, he had one daughter, Catharine, who married her cousin Allen Bathurst, afterwards 1st Baron and Earl Bathurst.

HISTORY OF THE BATHURST FAMILY.

The family of Bathurst came originally from Sussex, where they had a castle at a place called Bathurst, not far from Battle Abbey; but the owner, Laurence Bathurst, having sided with the Lancastrians in the Wars of the Roses, was dispossessed of his estates and executed in 1463 by Edward IV., after the defeat of Henry VI. at Hexham. The castle was demolished, but the ruins were still to be seen in the middle of the last century, in a wood called Bathurst Wood.

The son and grandson of this Laurence Bathurst, who were of the same name, lived at Cranebrook, within three miles of the ancient family seat, and also owned land at Staplehurst in Kent.

Lancelot Bathurst built **Franks.** Lancelot Bathurst, Alderman of London, in the fourth generation from the Laurence Bathurst, who was executed, built a house in the parish of Horton Kirby, Kent, called Franks, which still exists, in excellent preservation, though it has long passed out of the family. It descended to Lancelot's eldest son Randolph, and his male heirs, till 1738, when this branch of the family became extinct in the male line. It is from George, the third son of Lancelot, that the present family are descended. George Bathurst lived the greater part of his life at Hothorpe in Northamptonshire, a place which belonged to his wife Elizabeth Villiers, and which she inherited from her father. George Bathurst met his wife while pursuing his studies at Oxford, where she lived with her mother and her step-father Dr. Kettel,

JOHN BATHURST,
ancestor of the
Bathursts of Oakham.

Several other Sons.

ELIZABETH,
married
in Brown. MARY,
married
Edmund Peshall,
of Bromley,
Kent.

SUSAN,
married
Robert Owen.

GEORGE.	DITH.	SUSANNA.	JOSEPH.	Sir Benjamin, Kt., LL.D. = Frances,
b. 1611.	1631.	b. 1633.	b. 1634.	b. 1638. 2nd dau. of
1644.	1701.		Killed in Civil Wars.	Treasurer of the Household to Princess Anne.
Killed at Siege of Faringdon Berks.				Cofferer to Queen Anne. Bought Cirencester.
				d. April 27th, 1704. Buried at Paulerspury, Northants.

st, FINETTA, dau, and co-heiress of Henry Pool, of Kemble, Wilts.
d. 1738.

ANN = HENRY PYE,
of Farringdon.

= 2nd, CATHARINE, dau. of Laurence Brodrick, D.D., brother to Alan, Visct. Middleton.

children.

FRANCst, ANN, dau. & heiress of W^{1st}, James, widow of (M.P.), Chas. Phillips. d. 1758.
J. W^{2nd}, TRYPHENA, dau. of (d. 17th) Thomas Scawen, 1, Jas. W^{of} Maidwell, Northants, M.F by Tryphena, dau. of Lord William Russell. b. 1730. d. 1807.

ALLEN.
died
an infant.

JOHN,
of
Saperton.
b. 1728.
d. 1777.
unmarried.

Rev. ALLEN, LL.B., Rector of Beverstone & Saperton.
b. 1729. d. 1767.
Buried at Saperton.
unmarried.

SA.
8.
7.
Clerk of the Crown.
d. 1816.

George, sir FREDK. C. PONSONBY,
Earl. of 3rd Earl of Bessborough.
1790. General Governor of Malta.
1866. d. 1837.

Rev. CHARLES. = 1830, Lady EMILY BERTIE,
b. 1802. d. 1842. dau. of 5th Earl of Abingdon.
Rector of Southam, Warwickshire, and Siddington, Glos.
d. 1881.

LYN, dau. of Hard Hankey, Park, Surrey.

MARY SELINA.
b. 1834.
d. 1883.

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Richard Boteherst, 1433.

Lawrence Bathurst, sided with Henry VI, whereby he forfeited his Estate in Sussex, and suffered for Treason, 1461.

Lawrence Bathurst, of Canterbury and Cranbrook in Kent.

Lawrence Bathurst, of Staplehurst in Kent, m. dau. of Robert Chapman.

Edward Bathurst, of Staplehurst.
Living 1553.

ROBERT BATHURST, of Horseenden, Kent,
ancestor of the Bathursts of Yorkshire,
and Lechlade, Glos., and Finecocks, Kent.

JOHN BATHURST,
ancestor of the
Bathursts of Oakham.

Lancelot Bathurst, Alderman of London.—
Built Franks in Norton-Kirby.
b. 1529. d. 1553.

JUDITH, dau. of Richard Randolph, of London, and Wardis, Sussex.
She married, 2ndly, Sir Edward Kynaston, of Otley, Salop, Kt.

several other Sons.

RANDOLPH BATHURST, = CATHARINE, dau. of
of Franks. ROBERT ARGAL,
of East Sutton, Kent.

LANCELOT,
d. 1668.

EDWARD.

GEORGE,
of Hothorpe,
b. 1586.
d. 1636.

= 1st, 1610, ELIZABETH, daughter and heiress of
Edward Vilhers, of Hothorpe, Northants.
b. 1595. d. 1650.
= 2nd, SUSANNA, dau. of Sir Richard Burnaby,
of Watford, Northants, Kt.

ELIZABETH,
married
John Brown.

MARY,
married
Edmund Peshall,
of Bromley,
Kent.

SUSAN,
married
Robert Owen.

EDWARD,
b. 1614.
1624.
Killed in
battle of
Hastings,
Beds.

ELIZABETH,
b. 1615.
married
Edward
Civil
Warrior,
of Cowdall,
Warwick-
shire.

JOHN,
b. 1616.
Killed in
Civil
War.

JAMES,
b. 1618.
married, 1st,
Elizabeth
Clarke, and
had 10 children:
2nd,
Elizabeth Blount.

RALPH, M.D.,
Dean of Wells.
b. 1620.
m. Mary, widow of
Dr. Palmer, dau. & heir of John
Tristram, of Baconston, Devon,
and of Lady Mary Ley, dau. of
James, Earl of Marlborough,
Lord High Treasurer.

HENRY,
b. 1621.
b. 1624.
m. Mary, widow of
John Bowe,
of Cowdall,
Warwick-
shire.

MARY,
b. 1622.
b. 1623.
Attorney
General
for
Munster.

HENRY,
b. 1623.
Killed in
Civil
Wars.

LANCELOT,
b. 1624.
Killed in
Civil
Wars.

THOMAS,
b. 1625.
Killed in
Civil
Wars.

SAMUEL,
b. 1628.
Killed in
Civil
Wars.

MOSES,
b. 1629.
Killed in
Civil
Wars.

EDITH,
b. 1631.
Killed in
Civil
Wars.

SUSANNA,
b. 1633.
Killed in
Civil
Wars.

JOSEPH,
b. 1634.
Killed in
Civil
Wars.

SIR BENJAMIN, Kt., LL.D., = Frances,
b. 1635.
Treasurer of the Household
to Princess Anne.
Colleter to Queen Anne.
Bought Cirencester.
d. April 27th, 1704.
Buried at Paudersbury,
Northants.

ELIZABETH,
b. 1635.
Out Ranger of Windsor Forest.
b. 1638. d. 1767.

FRANCIS,
b. 1638.
= MARY POOL, of Kemble, Wilts.
d. 1735.

ANN = HENRY PYE,
of Farringdon.

JOHN,
b. 1639.
d. 1728.
unmarried.

Rev. ALLEN, LL.B., = Frances,
Rector of
Beverston & Saperton.
b. 1729. d. 1767.
Buried at Saperton.
unmarried.

ALLEN, cre. Baron Bathurst
of Battledore, Beds, 1712,
and Earl Bathurst,
of Bathurst, Sussex, 1772.
M.P. for Cirencester 1705. P.C. 1742.
Treasurer to George, Pr. of Wales, 1757.
Capt. of Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.
b. 1684. d. 1725.

CATHARINE, dau. of
Sir Peter Apuley.
b. 1688.
d. 1768.

PETER BATHURST,
of Clarendon Park, Wilts.
M.P. for Cirencester 1727.
M.P. for Wilton and
New Sarum.
b. 1687. d. 1748.

1st, LEONORA MARIA,
dau. and heiress of
Charles Howe,
of Gritworth, Northants.
d. 1720.

= 2nd, Lady SELINA SHIRLEY,
dau. of 1st Earl Ferrers.

Had issue 17 children.

BENJAMIN BATHURST,
of Lydney Park, Glos.
Out Ranger of Windsor Forest.
b. 1688. d. 1767.

= 1st, ANN, dau. and co-heiress of
Henry Pool, of Kemble, Wilts.
d. 1735.

= 2nd, CATHARINE, dau. of
Laurence Brodrick, D.D.,
brother to Alan, Visct. Middleton.

Had issue
36 children.

JOHN,
b. 1689.
d. 1758.
unmarried.

ALLEN,
died
an infant.

JOHN,
b. 1690.
d. 1777.
unmarried.

JOHN,
b. 1691.
d. 1777.
unmarried.

JOHN,
b. 1692.
d. 1777.
unmarried.

JOHN,
b. 1693.
d. 1777.
unmarried.

JOHN,
b. 1694.
d. 1777.
unmarried.

Rev. ALLEN, LL.B., = Francis,
Rector of
Beverston & Saperton.
b. 1729. d. 1767.
Buried at Saperton.
unmarried.

FRANCIS,
m. 1st, William
(M.P.), son of
Sir J. Wodehouse,
2nd, Jas. Whitshed,
M.P.

CATHARINE,
m. Hon. Reginald
Courtenay, bro. to
William, Viscount
Courtenay (b. 1753).
See d. 1783.
From whom descend
Earls of Devon.

JANE,
m. 1744.
John Baller,
of Downes,
General
Edward
Urmston.

LEONORA,
m. 1752.
Rev. James
Benson, LL.D.,
Chancellor
of the
Diocese of
Gloucester.

ANNE,
m. 1752.
M.P. for
Worcs.
b. 1753.

MARY,
died
young.

BENJAMIN,
M.P. for Gloucestershire 1734.
M.P. for Cirencester 1755.

1732 = Lady ELIZABETH BRUCE,
daughter of
Charles, Lord Bruce,
Earl of Elgin & Ailesbury.
b. 1711. d. 1767.
Buried at Sudington.

A son, b. 1739.
d. an infant.

Henry, 2nd Earl,
cre. Baron Apuley and
Lord Chancellor 1771.
President of the Council
and Privy Council.
b. 1714. d. 1794.

Had issue
36 children.

ANN, dau. & heiress of
James, widow of
Chas. Phillips. d. 1758.

= 2nd, TRYPHENA, dau. of
Thomas Scawen,
of Maxfield, Northants,
by Tryphena, dau. of
Lord William Russell.
b. 1730. d. 1807.

ALLEN,
died
an infant.

JOHN,
b. 1731.
d. 1777.
unmarried.

JOHN,
b. 1732.
d. 1777.
unmarried.

JOHN,
b. 1733.
d. 1777.
unmarried.

JOHN,
b. 1734.
d. 1777.
unmarried.

JOHN,
b. 1735.
d. 1777.
unmarried.

Rev. ALLEN, LL.B., = Francis,
Rector of
Beverston & Saperton.
b. 1729. d. 1767.
Buried at Saperton.
unmarried.

Henry George,
4th Earl.
b. 1700.
d. 1800.

William Lennox,
5th Earl.
Clerk to the
Privy Council.
b. 1791. d. 1878.

LOUISA GEORGINA,
Lady in Waiting to H.R.H.
the Duchess of Gloucester.

PETER GEORGE ALLEN,
b. Jan. 1794.
d. Oct. 1796.

Seymour Thomas,
Lt.-Col. Coldstream Guards.
Treasurer of Malta.
b. 1795.
d. 1834.

= 1829, JULIA, dau. of
John Peter Hankey.
b. 1798.
d. 1877.

EMILY CHARLOTTE, = 1825, Hon. Sir FREDK. C. PONSONBY,
K.C.B., son of 3rd Earl of Bessborough.
Major-General, Governor of Malta.
b. 1798. d. 1837.

GEORGINA MERRILL, = 1826, ALLEN BENJAMIN, 1874 = 2nd, EVELYN, dau. of
Isabel Melita Frederica, 6th Earl.
b. Aug. 5th, 1831.
d. Oct. 10th, 1831.
d. 1832.

1831, Hon. Meriel Leicester Warren, = 1832, ALLEN BENJAMIN, 1874 = 2nd, EVELYN, dau. of
dau. of George Barnard Hankey,
6th Earl.
b. 1839. d. 1872.
M.P. for Cirencester.
b. 1832.

SEYMON HENRY,
b. 1864.

LANCELOT JULIAN,
b. 1868.

ALLEN BENJAMIN,
b. 1872.

EVELYN SELINA,
b. 1875.

MARY SELINA,
b. 1874.
d. 1883.

Rev. CHARLES, = 1830, Lady EMILY BERTIE,
dau. of 5th Earl of Abingdon.
b. 1802. d. 1842.
Rector of Southam,
Warwickshire, and
Siddington, Glos.

Rev. CHARLES, = 1830, Lady EMILY BERTIE,
dau. of 5th Earl of Abingdon.
b. 1802. d. 1842.
Rector of Southam,
Warwickshire, and
Siddington, Glos.

President of Trinity College. She was only 14 years old when she married. It is reported of George Bathurst that "at the time of his marriage he was worth about £300 a year, and that all his children were very ingenious and prosperous in the world, and most of them handsome." He married, secondly, Susanna, daughter of Sir Richard Burneby of Watford, Northants, but had no children by her. He was buried in Theddingworth Church, Leicestershire, the parish in which Hothorpe lies. On the upper part of the tomb are busts of himself and his first wife, Elizabeth, and below, are the figures of their 13 sons and 4 daughters, one son being in swaddling clothes; there is a long inscription, giving the names of all the children. Several of his sons lost their lives in the Civil Wars, among others, the eldest son, George, a Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, who died in 1644, of a wound in the thigh, which he received while defending the garrison of Farringdon in Berkshire, against the rebels. The second son, Edward, was said to be "a person of singular learning and probity." He also was a Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and left some land in Northamptonshire to his college for charitable purposes; he erected a statute of the Founder of Trinity over the entrance to the hall, in 1665, at which time his brother Ralphe was engaged in re-building this college. He was the rector of Cheping-Warden, Northants.

Ralphe, the fifth son of George Bathurst, was celebrated in two learned professions. He was educated

Dean at Trinity College, Oxford, which he entered **Bathurst.** when only 14 years of age, his step-grandfather, Dr. Kettel, being the President of the College at this time. He took orders in 1644, but on the suppression of the Church Establishment by the Parliament, he turned his

attention to the study of medicine, taking the degree of M.D. in 1654, and practising as a physician in Oxford for many years. He was appointed physician to the sick and wounded in the Navy, under the Commonwealth, which office he discharged with great success. It was while practising at Oxford that he had the curious experience of bringing back to life a girl called Anne Green, after she had been hung. Dr. Bathurst and his friend Dr. Willis discovered that the intended subject of a lecture on anatomy was still alive, and they were so completely successful in recovering her, that she lived for many years afterwards and married. Although Dr. Bathurst apparently devoted himself to the medical profession, during the years of Puritan ascendancy, yet he did not forget that he was a clergyman. There was but one Bishop who ventured to hold ordinations during the period when the church was under the Puritan ban ; this was Skinner Bishop of Oxford, and he was aided in this work by Dr. Bathurst, who under cover of visiting patients, used to hold the necessary interviews with the candidates. It is said that these secret ordinations were sometimes held in the Chapel of Trinity College, of which Ralphe Bathurst and two of his brothers were Fellows. After the Restoration, Dr. Bathurst was nominated Chaplain to the King, and President of Trinity ; and as the college buildings were almost in ruins, he raised subscriptions for their re-building, and re-built the chapel at his own expense. The dons of Baliol were less energetic than the dons of Trinity, and long after Trinity was restored by Dr. Bathurst's exertions, Baliol still remained in a dilapidated condition with all the windows broken. Dr. Bathurst was not without a secret feeling of triumph at the contrast, and it is said that he had been seen in extreme old age, to pick up a

stone in his garden, and throw it through one of the broken windows of Baliol, to complete the ruin. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, then in its infancy, and was famous for his Latin scholarship; he wrote some medical books in Latin and various Latin verses; among others some Iambics in praise of Hobbes' free-thinking treatise on "Human Nature," which were published with that work and which created some scandal among religious persons, although, curiously enough, the notice they attracted are said to be the cause of his appointment to the Deanery of Wells, in 1670. He continued to live at Oxford, residence at his Deanery not being considered necessary in those days, and in 1673 he became Vice-Chancellor of the University. We have a record of one of his sermons, preached before Charles II., May 11th, 1666, on the text, "I say unto you all, Watch," which Evelyn says was "a seasonable and most excellent discourse." In 1691, he was offered the Bishopric of Bristol by William III., with liberty to retain his Deanery, but he refused, as it would have entailed giving up his college life, to which he was much attached. He married Mary, widow of Dr. John Palmer, Warden of All Souls, and daughter and heir of John Tristram of Baunton, Devon, and of Lady Mary Ley, daughter of James, Earl of Marlborough and Lord High Treasurer of England. She had no children by her second marriage. Dean Bathurst was quite blind for some years before his death which occurred in consequence of breaking his thigh in a fall, occasioned by his blindness while walking in his garden. He died at the age of 84, a couple of months before his brother Sir Benjamin, who was many years his junior. He was buried in the Chapel of Trinity College, Oxford. His life was written by Warton, and published with his "Literary Remains" in 1761, with a

portrait at the beginning, which hardly bears out the reputation of beauty which his family enjoyed.

Sir Benjamin Bathurst was the 13th son and 17th child of George Bathurst, of Hothorpe, but of his early life we know nothing. He was already of middle age, knighted, and in full tide of prosperity when we first hear of him. He was a Director of the East India Company, and was appointed Governor in 1688-9. On Princess Anne's marriage to Prince George of Denmark in 1683, he was made her Treasurer, and held this office till her accession when he became Cofferer of the Household. The Princess's household can hardly have been a bed of roses under the iron rule of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, but Sir Benjamin steered his course prudently, and it does not appear that he fell under the displeasure either of Queen Mary or of the Duchess of Marlborough, in spite of the war that raged between them. On one occasion, when Sir Benjamin was sent by Princess Anne to inform Queen Mary of her approaching accouchement, the Queen refused to see him, but this was in the height of her quarrel with her sister, and does not imply any personal feeling against Sir Benjamin.

Lady Bathurst (Frances Apsley) was very intimate both with Queen Mary and Queen Anne in their early days. A letter from the former, then Princess Mary, to Lady Bathurst, which is at

Portrait of Queen Mary. Cirencester, gives the history of a portrait of the Princess, that is now in the hall at Cirencester. King James desired to have a portrait of his daughter, whom he was very fond of, little dreaming that within three years from that time, she would have supplanted him on the throne; and he sent over a painter to Holland, shortly after

his accession, to paint both her and the Prince of Orange. This painter, whose name was Wissing, though a Dutchman by birth, was historical painter to King James, and had formerly been an assistant to Sir Peter Lely, who in his youth had been a pupil of Vandyke. He painted the two portraits ordered, and they were sent to the King, and are now at Hampton Court. This must have been in 1685 or 1686, and the following letter from Princess Mary respecting her own portrait, must have been written in 1685 or 1686 as Wissing died early in the following year 1687.

“ for the Lady Bathurst,

Loo——, October the 4th.

I own your complaint to be just, my dear Aurelia and my long silence to be without excuse and am resolved to make amends for the time to come; as for my picture Mr. Wissing is now in England so I cant give you an original but if you will have a copie he may make you one whenever you please do but give him order and I shall take care to pay him when he sends me the picture I expect from him. Pray remember me very kindly to my Lady Apsley and tho I have not time at the present to say more yet be assured I shall never alter towards you as long as I live.

**Letter of
Princess
Mary
to Lady
Bathurst.**

Pray when you (speak?) to Mr. Wissing tell him I write by this post to the King about the Duchesses picture and my Brother's.”

It is not quite clear who she means by the Duchess and her brother. The most probable explanation is that the portraits were those of her mother, the Duchess of York (Anne Hyde) and her brother Edgar, Duke of Cambridge,

who died when he was six years old. It is possible that Princess Mary may have wished for copies of their portraits. An interesting story is repeated by Miss Strickland (*Queens of England*, vol. x., p. 372), with reference to the original picture of Princess Mary, of which the one at Cirencester is a replica. This picture hung in James II's. private cabinet, and in an audience which the King gave to Edmund Waller, poet and statesman, then an old man, he asked him "How do you like that portrait of my eldest daughter?" "My eyes are dim," replied Waller, "but if that is the Princess of Orange, she bears some resemblance to the greatest woman the world ever saw." The King asked who he meant, and testified some surprise when Waller answered, "Queen Elizabeth." "She had great ministers," drily observed the King. "And when did your majesty ever know a fool choose wise ones?" rejoined Waller, impressively. The great grandson of Mary Queen of Scots might have been excused for not joining very cordially in the praises of Queen Elizabeth.

The following letters from Princess Anne to Sir Benjamin refer to the time when she left the Cockpit, a house which had originally formed part of Whitehall Palace, although it was not on the same side of the street, but having been alienated from the Palace in the days of the Commonwealth, was re-purchased by Charles II. from Lord Danby, and assigned by him to Princess Anne, for a residence, on her marriage. It stood between what is now the Horse Guards and Downing Street. Early in 1692, William III. dismissed Lord Marlborough, not only from his office as gentleman of the bedchamber, but from all his employments, military and civil, including that of Lieutenant-General, for his faults in excessive taking of bribes, covetousness and extortion, on all

occasions, from his inferior officers. And later in the same year, on the discovery of his treasonable correspondence with King James, William sent him to the Tower. In the meantime Queen Mary desired her sister to dismiss Lady Marlborough from her household, and as this request only excited Princess Anne's bitterest resentment, and was met by an absolute refusal to part with her favourite, Queen Mary then sent an official message, warning Lord and Lady Marlborough to abide no longer at the Palace of Whitehall, under which name she included the Cockpit. Princess Anne, upon this, at once gave up her own residence at the Cockpit, and left it for Sion House, which was lent her for the occasion by the Duchess of Somerset. It is not certain that the following letter is of this date, as the only date given is "Thursday night," but the context makes it probable, as for some time after she left the Cockpit, she lived in hired houses; and after her sister's death, the royal palaces of St James' and Windsor were lent her by King William, in none of which would repairs or alterations be her affair; and it is evident that she wishes some projected improvements to be stopped, for some reason which she prefers to explain by word of mouth. The sudden change of plans points to this letter being written immediately after Queen Mary's order to Lord and Lady Marlborough to leave the Cockpit, and Princess Anne's consequent sudden determination to go away also, which she announced to the Queen in a letter dated February 8th, 1692. If this is so the letter to Sir Benjamin which here follows was written, in all probability, on the following Thursday, February 11th, 1692.

"For S^r Benjⁿ Bathurst.

For feare I should not have an opertunety of speaking

**Letter of
Queen
Anne
to Sir B.
Bathurst.**

with you before you go to y^e treasury, I writt this to desire you would not press anything to be don more to this house then what Sr Chrystopher Wren represents to be necessary for repairing of it, for reasons y^t I will tell you when I see you.

Thursday night."

ANNE.

The Princess moved to Sion House soon after, in the course of February, and remained there for some months, during which one of the many children was born, whom the Princess was unfortunate enough to bring into the world, only to see them die in the course of a few days or months. The letter that comes next was evidently written from Sion House, which, as it is nearly opposite Richmond, would be at a convenient distance from London to enable her to go to the Playhouse, using the Cockpit, where some of her household still lived, as a pied-à-terre. Although the allusion to taking the waters might suggest that she was at Bath, yet this is certainly not the case, as we know by the subsequent letter that she was at Bath in October of the same year, and the journey to Bath was far too serious a business to be undertaken twice in so short a time, especially as the Princess was in delicate health at the time, nor could she have travelled from Bath to London in one day.

" For Sr Benjⁿ Bathurst.

**Letter
from
Queen
Anne
to Sir B.
Bathurst.**

I was in such hast when I writt last night I had not time to tell you y^e reason I kept your man so long, it was so late y^t night he came I could not possible writt to have sent him back in any time nor I could not do it yesterday morning because I took y^e waters and all y^e afternoon I was hindered by a lady y^t came from London,

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I shall be at y^e Cockpitt tomorrow by four o'clock and I desire you would order half a dozen boats to be at y^e bridge at Whithall (at half an hour after) to carry me to the Play house w^{ch} is all I have to say but y^t I am your very affectionate friend,

ANNE.

Wensday past six oclock,
July VI. 1692."

The Princess was engaged during this summer in negotiating for the hire of Berkeley House, the property of Lord Berkeley, standing on the site of the present Devonshire House. The letter that is next given refers to this affair, and was written very shortly before she took possession of Berkeley House, in the autumn of 1692.

"To S^r Benjⁿ Bathurst,

Bath, October y^e 3rd.

I received a letter from you this morning and cant help
Letter of Queen Anne to Sir B. Bathurst. laughing at y^e pretention you tell me Lord Berkly has to keep a garrett in y^e house it is so very ridiculous and more impertinent if it be possible than anything they have don yet, pray tell Lady Berkly her son has lodgings in y^e Cockpitt as groom of y^e Stole w^{ch} are much better than any he can expect in a place where I am so streightened for room myself I hope since I have don all I can to make them easy in my house they will think it reasonable to make me so in theirs, w^{ch} is impossible for me to be if they keep any one room as to what you say about y^e house at Newbury I gave nothinge to y^e servants when I came down nor dont remember I gave anything myself when I lay theire the time before, therefore you had best give y^e Clark of y^e kitching order to give what you did then; I have

ordered Otway to go this week to Camden house ("Princess Anne sometimes used Campden House, where her son the little Duke of Gloucester had his establishment, as a temporary residence"), to furnish y^t room that was foster's (?Gloster's) for y^e Princes use, and I desire you would lett fiers be made in y^t the parlour and my bedchamber a week before I com constantly every day, and if you will send to Burt to see it don it will be better than to leave it to the pages of the back stairs; I hope you have not forgot to bespeake some patrons of lace for y^e liverys nor to pay Mr. Baptist y^e money I desired you; I can not end this without thanking you for your kindness in giveing me so constant an account of my boy I do assure you it shall never be forgotten by your very affectionate friend

ANNE.

pray remember me very kindly to your lady."

An anecdote which refers to Sir Benjamin is told by Miss Strickland (*Queens of England*, xi., p. 369). In the summer of 1695, change of air was recommended by Dr. Radcliffe for the delicate little Duke of Gloucester, Princess Anne's son, then six years old. The Princess inquired for houses at Epsom, Richmond and Hampstead; at last her own early reminiscences led her to prefer Twickenham; but she no longer had the command of the old palace where she was nursed. She was offered three adjacent houses for her son's household and her own. They belonged to Mrs. Davies, an ancient gentlewoman of Charles I's. court, who was more than eighty years of age. She was aunt to the old Earl of Berkeley, and consequently great aunt to the govenor of the little prince, Lord Fitzharding. She was devout, and lived an ascetic life on herbs and fruit, although a lady of family and property. Simple as were her habits, she enjoyed

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a healthy and cheerful old age. All the fields and hedge-rows of her estate she had caused to be planted with beautiful fruit trees. The cherries were richly ripe when the Princess came to Twickenham, and the hospitable gentle-woman gave the individuals of the princess's household leave to gather as much fruit as they pleased, on the condition "that they were not to break or spoil her trees." When the Princess had resided at this lady's house for a month, she told Sir Benjamin Bathurst to take a hundred guineas, and offer them to their aged hostess, in payment for rent and for trouble she and her people had given her, but the old lady positively declared she would receive nothing. Sir Benjamin, nevertheless, pressed the payment on her, and put the guineas in her lap, but the loyal gentlewoman persisted in her refusal, and rising up, let the gold she rejected roll to all corners of the room, and left the comptroller to gather it up as he might.

The following letter was written by Queen Anne to Sir Benjamin after her accession, probably in 1703. It shows that the Queen entered into all the details of her household.

"Queen Anne to Sir Benjamin Bathurst,

Windsor, June 8.

I received yours yesterday and should be very glad if
Potvin would bring down y^t part of my bed he
showed you, but as for y^e confectioner you
mention I do not approve of him, for I will
never take any bodys servant from them tho
they seem never soe willing to it—therefore I
desire you would look out for some other or if
you could meet with a woman y^t dos those kind of things
well, I had rather have one than a man, w^{ch} is all I have
to say, but y^t I am your very affectionate friend,

ANNE."

Sir Benjamin owned a good deal of property in Northamptonshire, including the Manor House of Paulerspury, which, no doubt, was his country house for some years before he bought Cirencester, as it was the place chosen for his burial. The inscription to his memory and that of his wife, in Paulerspury Church, is as follows:—

“Here lie the bodies of Benjamin Bathurst and Dame Frances Bathurst, his wife. Sir Benjamin was descended from the ancient family of Bathursts of Bathurst in the County of Sussex. But his ancestor Laurence Bathurst having taken part with Henry VI. forfeited his life and estate to Edward IV., who granted the estate to Battle Abbey. Sir Benjamin was the twelfth son of George Bathurst, fourth son of Lancelot Bathurst of Franks in the county of Kent. In 1610 George Bathurst married Eliz. daughter and co-heiress of Edward Villiers of Howthorp in this county, from whom Sir Benjamin inherited the said manor and estate, all his brothers having died in his lifetime without male issue. Sir Benjamin was appointed Treasurer to the Princess Anne of Denmark on the first establishment of her household, and by his singular prudence and economy recommended himself so far to the favour of his royal mistress as that on her coming to the throne, she constituted him Cofferer of her household, which office he enjoyed till his death. His lady, who was second daughter of Sir Allen Apsley of Apsley in Com. Sussex, had the singular good fortune to pass her early years with the two Princesses, Lady Mary and Lady Ann, both afterwards Queens of England; and during the whole of their lives was honour'd with their friendship, of which she was in no wise undeserving. He died 27th April 1704, aged 65, she died August 1727, aged 74.”

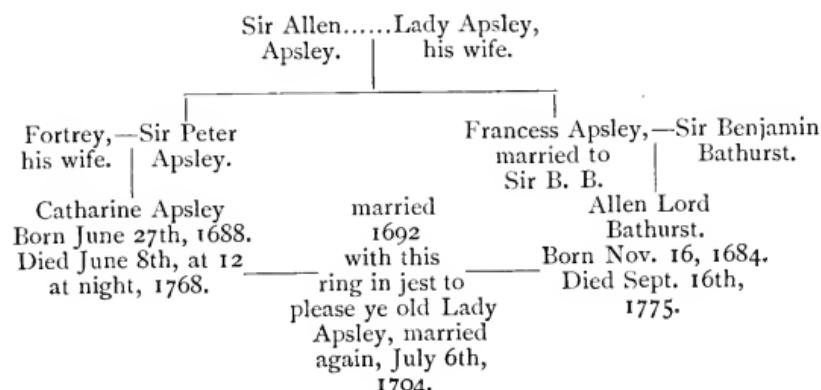
This inscription contains two errors:—Sir Benjamin was not the 12th but the 13th son of George Bathurst; and the estate of Hothorpe can never actually have been in his possession, since the last of his elder brothers, Moses, held it till his death, March 28th, 1705, nearly a year after Sir Benjamin's death, when it descended to his son Allen. The place was sold in 1805 by the 3rd Earl. It was Sir Benjamin who in 1695 bought Cirencester House and estate, and the many portraits in the house of various celebrities of Charles II's. court and reign, no doubt date from his time. Some of his relations, Bathursts of the Yorkshire branches of the family, were settled in Lechlade in the neighbourhood of Cirencester, which perhaps was the cause of his fixing his home in this part of the country. He married Frances, second daughter of Sir Allen Apsley, and left four children, of whom three were sons; and to each of his sons he left an estate:—Cirencester to Allen, Clarenden Park in Wiltshire

to Peter, and Lydney in Gloucestershire to

Sir Benjamin's Benjamin. It is a curious fact that although **descendants.** Peter had 17 children and Benjamin 36, yet in both cases male heirs failed in the course of one or two generations. One of Benjamin's 36 children was Henry, Bishop of Norwich, and it is a son of his, another Benjamin, whose mysterious disappearance in Germany, November 25th, 1809, remains unexplained to this day. (See printed account of the event, from the *Cornhill Magazine* of March, 1887.) Of the three children left by this Benjamin Bathurst, two met with violent deaths: one son was killed by a fall from his horse at a race at Rome, and a daughter, Rosa, also died at Rome from an accident, when only 18 years of age. She was riding with a party of friends along the path by the side of the Tiber, which being

much swollen by flood had undermined the banks and made the path narrower than usual. Her horse led the way, and being frightened from some cause, tried to turn back, when its hind legs slipped over the edge, and, to the horror of the rest of the party, who were unable to give any help, it fell backwards into the flooded river with its unfortunate rider, who was instantly whirled out of sight by the current, nothing being seen of her by her companions, after she fell in, but one raised arm with her riding-whip in her hand. Her body was recovered after some weeks, the whip still grasped in the hand.

Sir Benjamin's eldest son Allen was born in 1684, and in 1692, at the age of eight, he married his first cousin Catherine Apsley, daughter of Sir Peter Apsley, who was only four. This marriage is described by their daughter Lady Leonora Urmston, as being celebrated in jest, to please their grandmother Lady Apsley. Lady Leonora bequeathed the tiny wedding-ring and guard, used on the occasion, which had fallen into her hands, to the head of the family at the time being, in a paper of which the following is a copy:—



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“When I dye, I beg these rings and my fathers and mothers pictures may be given to the person who shall at that time be Head of the Family, whoever it may happen to be.

LEONORA URMSTON.”

It is, in fact, a mistake to speak of the marriage as a jest. Infantine marriages had long been a common custom in the case of heiresses and great persons. The youngest of the little princes who were murdered in the Tower, for instance, the Duke of York, who was only eight years old, was already a widower. In Charles II's. reign there were many of these childish marriages. They were regarded in the light of formal betrothals, which required ratification by a second marriage in maturer years; but it was not often that they were set aside. A curious instance of these double marriages was that of the first Duke of Grafton to the little daughter and heiress of the Earl of Arlington, the “Secretary Bennett” of whom Mrs. Hutchinson had such great cause of complaint, and who expressed himself anxious for the health of Col. Hutchinson's soul. Lord Arlington had been an ardent Royalist during the Civil Wars, in the course of which he received a cut over the bridge of the nose which obliged him to wear a black patch for the rest of his life. He was advanced to great honours by Charles II., who created him Earl of Arlington, and made several grants of crown land to him, including the site of the present Buckingham Palace and Euston in Suffolk. His portrait is to be seen in the dining room at Cirencester House. The future Duchess was only five when her first marriage took place, but she was called Duchess of Grafton thenceforward. She was re-married at the age of 12. (See *Evelyn's Diary*, August 1st, 1672, and November 6th, 1679.)

Thus Lady Apsley only followed royal example when she married her two grand children to one another, in their childhood. They were re-married July 6th, 1704; but it cannot be said that Allen Bathurst acted under compulsion on this occasion, for his grand mother had long been dead, and his father had also died three months before, when the young man of 19, after finishing his education at Trinity College, Oxford, brought home his wife of 16, to be mistress at Cirencester.

In the following year, 1705, there was a general election, and although he was not quite of age, he was **M.P. for Cirencester** elected member for Cirencester. His first vote was canvassed for by no less a personage than Queen Anne herself, who wrote the following letter to his mother, to induce him to vote for her protégé, Mr. John Smith, as Speaker of the House of Commons. The date of the letter is October 23rd, 1705, two days before the new parliament met.

“ Queen Anne to Lady Bathurst,
Kensington, October y^e 23rd.

I doubt what I am now going to say will come too late
Letter from Queen Anne to Lady Bathurst. to obtain my wish, the meeting of parliament being soe very neare, y^t one may reasonably believe that every one has taken their resolution who they will give their votes for to be speaker; however I cannot help asking you whether your son is engaged or no. If he be not, I hope you will give me your interest with him to be for Mr. Smith. I look upon myself to have a particular conserne for Mr. Bathurst, both for his father’s sake and y^e long acquaintance and friendship there has been between you and

HISTORY OF THE BATHURST FAMILY.

me, which makes me very desirous he may allways behave himself rightly in everything. I do not at all doubt of his good inclinations to serve me, and therefore hope, tho' it should be too late to recall his resolutions as to y^e speaker, he will be carefull never to engage himself soe far into any party as not to be at liberty to leave them when he sees them running into things that are unreasonable, for I shall allways depend on his concurring in everything y^t is good for me and for the publick.

I hope when I am at St. James's I shall see you oftener than I have don of late, and that you will com whenever it is easiest to yourself to her y^t will be glad to see you at any time, and is, with all sincerity, y^{rs}

ANNE R."

Mr. John Smith was elected Speaker, but not by Allen Bathurst's vote, as we see by Lady Bathurst's answer to the Queen :—

"I am just come to town and have received the honour of your Majeste's letter, I am extremely afflicted that your Majesty should signify your inclinations in any thing where in I cannot give an instance of my Duty, but the Relation and long acquaintance Mr. Bromley has had in this family, engaged my son to promiss him his vote from the first time he thought of being speaker, and before he knew what opposition he was like to have, your Majesty has just Reason to expect from any thing that belongs to me not only inclinations, but an active zeal for your service, and I dare say my son will according to the best of his judgment be ready to expresse that in every thing, I am sure if he does not he will fail the hopes I have of him, and it will be a great trouble to me,

HISTORY OF THE BATHURST FAMILY.

who can only Return all your Majesty's goodness to me and mine by being in a particular manner

Madam

your Majesty's most

Oct. ye 24,
1705."

Devoted and Obedient
humble servant.

Three years later he was honoured by a visit from Queen Anne, who with Prince George of Denmark, slept the night of August 28th, 1708, at Cirencester House, on their way to Cirencester Bath.

Allen Bathurst was a Tory in politics, and was suspected of a leaning to the Jacobites, but if this feeling existed, it was kept within discreet bounds, and was only shown by his friendship with Henry St. John,* Lord Bolingbroke, who was exiled for his Jacobite principles in 1714, on George I's. accession; and in his spirited defence of Bishop Atterbury on the charge of complicity with Jacobite conspiracies. He distinguished himself greatly in his support of the Union between England and Scotland, and in opposition to the warlike policy of the Duke of Marlborough; acting always as a warm adherent to his friends, Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, and Henry St. John, Lord Bolingbroke. During the negotiations for peace with France in 1711, the Queen, who was most anxious for peace, found that the Tory ministry under Lord Oxford, was not strong enough in the House of Lords to oppose the Whigs, who desired the continuance of war. She therefore determined to create a Tory majority, and astonished her Council, one day, by taking out of her

* See note at end, reference to the Bag of the Great Seal.

pocket a list of twelve persons whom she designed to raise to the peerage. Allen Bathurst was one of these new peers, and became Baron Bathurst of Battlesden. When the twelve new Barons took their seats, the resemblance to a jury was so striking that they were asked by the Whigs "whether they would speak by their foreman." The Queen's scheme was successful, and the peace of Utrecht was signed three months after this sudden influx of Tory Lords into the Upper House.

Lord Bathurst was strongly opposed to the Duke of Wharton's administration, and on the occasion of a general election (March, 1721), the Duke gave £1000 to the well-known Dr. Young, Rector of Welwyn, Herts, and author of a poem called "Night Thoughts," to oppose the candidate for Cirencester, supported by Lord Bathurst. Dr. Young's opposition proved formidable and alarmed Lord Bathurst, who being a better politician than his opponent, invited Dr. Young, whom he well knew, to dine at his house with some friends, among whom was the candidate supported by Lord Bathurst. The unsuspecting poet fell into the snare and accepted the invitation; but, in the midst of his conviviality, a message was brought to him that his party, convinced by his dining with Lord Bathurst that he had formed a coalition with his opponent, were violently incensed against him and that they had assembled in great numbers at the gate, threatening to tear him in pieces as soon as he should make his appearance. Lord Bathurst was obliged to provide a large number of his own adherents in order to escort the Doctor to his inn, and protect him from his friends. These friends, however, were not so easily appeased. They afterwards broke by violence into

the room in which Dr. Young was in bed, and headed by a cooper, armed with his adze, so furiously menaced the apostate that, according to the humourous relation of Lord Bathurst, "I was obliged," said Dr. Young, "to kneel in my shirt, and use all the rhetoric of which I was master, to save my life. Oh, that cooper!" "This," added Lord Bathurst, "furnished the unfortunate poet with a new complaint, or *night thought*, for the remainder of his life."

Lord Bathurst spent most of his time in opposition, as the Tory government only remained in office for three years, and the accession of George I. brought the Whigs into power, with Sir Robert Walpole at their head, whom Lord Bathurst actively opposed throughout his long career. After Sir Robert's fall in 1742, Lord Bathurst was made a Privy Councillor and Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, which office he resigned in 1744. He was appointed Treasurer to the Prince of Wales (afterwards George III.) in 1757, and when that Prince came to the throne, although Lord Bathurst declined office on account of his great age, he had a pension granted him of £2000 a year, and was in 1772 advanced to an Earldom. He was spared to see his son, well stricken in years, sitting on the Woolsack as Lord High Chancellor, being the only person, except the father of Sir Thomas More, who ever enjoyed this happiness. He was an intimate associate of all the principal men of letters of his day; Swift, Prior, Congreve, Gay, Arbuthnot, Addison, Pope, Atterbury, St. John, Sterne and Burke. He was the most genial and jovial of peers; his name is invariably mentioned in the memoirs of the time with affectionate respect. Among the many literary

men around him, Pope seems to have been one of the most intimate. He was a constant visitor at Cirencester House, or Oakley Grove as it was sometimes called, and took the greatest delight in Lord Bathurst's woods and plantations, and it appears from a letter of Bishop Atterbury to him, that he acted as Lord Bathurst's architect and landscape gardener. The Bishop writes, September 21st,

1721:—"I am pleased to find you have so

Letter much pleasure, and (which is the foundation of
from it) so much health at Lord Bathurst's, may
Bishop both continue till I see you; may my Lord
Atterbury have as much satisfaction in building the house
to Pope. in the wood and using it when built, as you

have in designing it! I cannot send a wish after him that means him more happiness, and yet, I am sure, I wish him as much as he wishes himself." This apparently refers to the artificial ruins, which still go by the name of the Wood House, and fixes both their date and their architect. The Wood House is again mentioned in a letter of a later date, from Mrs. Pendarves (better known as Mrs. Delany) to Dean Swift, written from Gloucester, and dated October 24th, 1733, as follows:—"A few days before I had your last letter, my sister and I made a visit to my Lord and Lady Bathurst at Cirencester. Oakley Wood adjoins to his Park; the grand avenue that goes from his House through his Park and wood is five miles long; the whole contains five thousand acres. We staid there a day and a half; the wood is extremely improved since you saw it; and when the whole design is executed, it will be one of the finest places in England. My Lord Bathurst talked with great delight of the pleasure you once gave him by surprising him in his wood, and showed me the house where you lodged. It has

been rebuilt ; for the day you left it, it fell to the ground ; conscious of the honour it had received by entertaining so illustrious a person, it burst with pride. My Lord Bathurst has greatly improved the Woodhouse, which you may remember but a cottage, not a bit better than an Irish cabin. It is now a venerable castle, and has been taken by an antiquarian for one of King Arthur's, 'with thicket overgrown grotesque and wild.' I endeavoured to sketch it out for you ; but I have not skill enough to do it justice. My Lord Bathurst was in great spirits ; and though surrounded by candidates and voters against next Parliament, made himself agreeable in spite of their clamour."

Lord Bathurst's defence of Bishop Atterbury. Lord Bathurst proved himself a true friend to Bishop Atterbury on the occasion of his impeachment before the House of Lords for treasonable correspondence with the Pretender, of which, in fact, he was undoubtedly guilty. Lord Bathurst defended him in a speech, in which he said, "that if such extraordinary proceedings were countenanced, he saw nothing remaining for him and others to do, but to retire to their country houses, and there, if possible, quietly enjoy their estates within their own families, since the least correspondence, or intercepted letter might be made criminal." Then turning to the Bishop he said, "he could hardly account for the inveterate hatred and malice some persons bore the ingenious Bishop of Rochester, unless it was, that they were infatuated like the wild Americans, who fondly believe they inherit, not only the spoils, but even the abilities of the man they destroy." He was one of the Lords who entered his protest against the bill.

Pope's enjoyment of the beauties of Cirencester, during his frequent visits there, was great. Writing to **Pope's Letters.** his friend Mr. Digby of Sherburne in Dorsetshire, in 1720, he mentions an account he received of him from Lady Scudamore "whose short eschantillon of a letter (of a quarter of a page) I value as the short glimpse of a vision afforded to some devout hermit; for it includes (as those revelations do) a promise of a better life in the Elysian groves of Cirencester, whither, I could say almost in the style of a sermon, the Lord bring us all, etc. Thither may we tend, by various ways, to one blissful bower; thither may health, peace and good humour wait upon us as associates; thither may whole cargoes of nectar (liquor of life and longevity), by mortals called spa-water, be conveyed; and there (as Milton has it) may we, like the deities, on flow'rs repos'd, and with fresh garlands crown'd, quaff immortality and joy. When I speak of garlands, I should not forget the green vestments and scarfs, which your sisters promised to make for this purpose. I expect you too in green, with a hunting horn by your side and a green hat, the model of which you may take from Osborne's description of King James the First."

And, again, in 1722, "I'm told you are all upon removal very speedily, and that Mrs. Mary Digby talks in a letter to Lady Scudamore, of seeing my Lord Bathurst's wood in her way. How much I wish to be her guide through that enchanted forest, is not to be expressed; I look upon myself as the magician appropriated to the place, without whom no mortal can penetrate into the recesses of those sacred shades. I could pass whole days in only describing to her the future, and as yet visionary beauties that are to rise in those scenes. The palace that is to be built, the

pavilions that are to glitter, the colonnades that are to adorn them; nay more, the meeting of the Thames and the Severn, which (when the noble Owner has finer dreams than ordinary) are to be led into each others embraces through secret caverns of not above twelve or fifteen miles, till they rise and celebrate their marriage in the midst of an immense amphitheatre, which is to be the admiration of posterity a hundred years hence, but till the destined time shall arrive that is to manifest these wonders, Mrs. Digby must content herself with seeing what is at present no more than the finest wood in England."

In the following letter, also from Pope to Mr. Digby (1724), there is little doubt that "Lord B." is Lord Bathurst. "I should be sorry to see my Lady Scudamore's till it has had the full advantage of Lord B's. improvements; and then I will expect something like the waters of Riskins—[a place of Lord Bathurst's near Windsor, in Buckinghamshire],—and the woods of Oakley together, which (without flattery) would be at least as good as anything in our world; for as to the hanging gardens of Babylon, the Paradise of Cyprus, and the Sharawaggi's of China, I have little or no idea of them, but, I dare say Lord B. has, because they were certainly both very great and very wild. I hope Mrs. Mary Digby is quite tired of his Lordship's *Extravagante Bergerie*: and that she is just now sitting or rather reclining on a bank, fatigued with over much dancing and singing at his unwearied request and instigation. I know your love of ease so well, that you might be in danger of being too quiet to enjoy quiet, and too philosophical to be a philosopher; were it not for the ferment Lord B. will put you into. One of his Lordship's maxims is, that a total abstinence from intemperance or business, is no more philosophy than a total consopiation of

the senses is repose ; one must feel enough of its contrary to have a relish of either."

The description of Lord B's. restless vivacity accords with what Pope writes a few years later of Lord Bathurst : " My Lord is too much for me, he walks and is in spirits all day long ; I rejoice to see him so. It is a right distinction that I am happier in seeing my friends so many degrees above me, be it in fortune, health or pleasures, than I can be in sharing either with them : for in these sort of enjoyments I cannot keep pace with them, any more than I can walk with a stronger man."

The following is a letter to Lord Bathurst from Pope :—
" September 13.

I believe you are by this time immersed in your vast wood ; and one may address to you as to a very abstracted person, like Alexander Selkirk, or the self-taught philosopher (the title of an Arabic Treatise of the life of Hai Ebn Yocktan, explaining the mystic theology of the Mahometans). I should be very curious to know what sort of contemplations employ you. I remember the latter of those I mentioned, gave himself up to a devout exercise of making his head giddy with various circumrotations, to imitate the motions of the celestial bodies. I don't think it at all impossible that Mr. L. may be far advanced in that exercise, by frequent turns towards the several aspects of the heavens, to which you may have been pleased to direct him in search of prospects and new avenues. He will be tractable in time, as birds are tamed by being whirled about ; and doubtless come not to despise the meanest shrubs or coppice-wood, though naturally he seems more inclined to admire God in his greater works, the tall timber ; for as Virgil has it, *Non omnes arbrusta juvant, humilesque myrcae.* I wish myself

with you both, whether you are in peace or at war, in violent argumentation or smooth consent, over Gazettes in the morning, or over plans in the evening. In that last article, I am of opinion your Lordship has a loss of me; for generally after the debate of a whole day, we acquiesced at night, in the best conclusion of which human reason seems capable in all great matters, to fall fast asleep! And so we ended, unless immediate Revelation (which ever must overcome human reason), suggested some new lights to us, by a Vision in bed. But laying aside theory, I am told you are going directly to practice. Alas, what a fall will that be? A new building is like a new church; when once it is set up, you must maintain it in all the forms, and with all the inconveniences; then cease the pleasant luminous days of inspiration, and there is an end of miracles at once!

That this letter may be all of a piece, I'll fill the rest with an account of a consultation lately held in my neighbourhood about designing a princely garden. Several critics were of several opinions; one declared he would not have too much art in it; for my notion (said he) of gardening is, that it is only sweeping nature; another told them that gravel walks were not of a good taste, for all the finest abroad were of a loose sand; a third advised peremptorily there should not be one lime tree in the whole plantation; a fourth made the same exclusive clause extend to horse-chestnuts, which he affirmed not to be trees, but weeds; Dutch elms were condemned by a fifth; and thus about half the trees were proscribed, contrary to the paradise of God's own planting, which is expressly said to be planted with *all trees*. There were some who could not bear evergreens, and called them never-greens; some who were angry at them only when cut into shapes, and gave the modern Gardeners

the name of Ever-green Taylors ; some who had no dislike to Cones and Cubes, but would have them cut in Forest trees ; and some who were in a passion against anything in shape, even against clipt hedges, which they called green walls. These (my Lord) are our men of taste, who pretend to prove it by tasting little or nothing. Sure such a taste is like such a stomach, not a good one, but a weak one. We have the same sort of critics in poetry ; one is fond of nothing but Heroics, another cannot relish Tragedies, another hates Pastorals, all little wits delight in Epigrams. Will you give me leave to add, there are the same in Divinity ; where many leading Critics are for rooting up more than they plant, and would leave the Lord's Vineyard either very thinly furnished, or very oddly trimmed.

I have lately been with my Lord *, who is a zealous, yet a charitable Planter, and has so bad a taste as to like all that is good. He has a disposition to wait on you on his way to the Bath, and if he can go and return to London in eight or ten days, I am not without a hope of seeing your Lordship with the delight I always see you. Every where I think of you, and every where I wish for you.

I am etc."

Pope writes to Lady Mary Wortley Montague from Cirencester (Sept. 15th, 1721) :—" I very much envy you your musical company, which you have a sort of obligation to believe, in return to a man, who singly asserts your fine taste that way, in contradiction to the whole world.

It must be sure from that piece of merit (for I have no other that I know of towards you), that you can think of flattering me at an hundred miles distance, in the most affecting manner, by a mention of my trees and garden.

What an honour it is to my great walk, that the finest woman in this world cannot stir from it? That walk extremely well answered the intent of its contriver, when it detained her there. But for this accident, how had I despised and totally forgot my own little Colifichies, in the daily views of the noble scenes, openings and avenues of this immense design at Cirencester? No words, nor painting, nor poetry (not even your own), can give the least image proportionable to it. And my Lord Bathurst bids me tell you, and the young lady with you, that the description would cost me much more time than it would cost you to come hither; which, if you have any regard, either for my pains or reputation, you will do to save me that trouble, as well as to take to yourself the glory of describing it.

For lodging you need be under no manner of concern; for he invites thither every woman he sees, and every man; those of a more aerial or musical nature, may lodge upon the trees with the birds; and those of a more earthly or gross temperature, with the beasts of the field upon the ground."

Pope dedicated one of his "Moral Essays," the Epistle on the Use of Riches, to Allen Lord Bathurst, and addresses him in the following lines:—

**Pope's
dedication
to Lord
Bathurst.**

"The sense to value Riches, with the Art
T'enjoy them, and the Virtue to impart,
Not meanly, nor ambitiously pursued,
Not sunk by sloth, nor raised by servitude :
To balance Fortune by a just expence,
Join with Economy, Magnificence ;
With Splendor, Charity ; with Plenty, Health !
Oh teach us, Bathurst ! yet unspoil'd by wealth !
That secret rare, between th' extremes to move
Of mad Good-nature, and of mean Self-love."

And in another Epistle on the same subject, he writes :—

“ Who then shall grace, or who improve the Soil ?
Who plants like Bathurst, or who builds like Boyle,
'Tis Use alone that sanctifies Expense,
And Splendor borrows all her rays from Sense.”

Dr. Arbuthnot, Queen Anne's favourite physician, writes in his old age :—

“ Lord Bathurst I have always honoured, for every good quality that a person of his rank ought to have ; pray, give my respects and kindest wishes to the family. My venison stomach is gone, but I have those about me and often with me, who will be very glad of his present. If it is left at my house, it will be transmitted safe to me.”

In a letter to Swift, Lord Bathurst, who was the happy father of nine children, alludes to the Dean's

Letter from Lord Bathurst to Dean Swift.

rather ghastly satire, suggesting a means for relieving the distresses of the Irish by fattening their children for the table. He writes :—

“ I did immediately propose it to Lady Bathurst as your advice, particularly for her last boy, which was born the plumpest and finest thing that could be seen ; but she fell into a passion, and bid me send you word that she would not follow up your direction, but that she would breed him to be a parson, and he shall live upon the fat of the land ; or a lawyer, and then instead of being eat himself, he shall devour others. You know women in a passion never mind what they say ; but as she is a very reasonable woman, I have almost brought her over now to your opinion, and have

convinced her that, as matters stood, we could not possibly maintain all the nine ; she does begin to think it reasonable that the youngest should raise fortunes for the eldest."

The date of Queen Anne's Column in the Park at Cirencester is fixed by a remark of Lord Orrery in a letter to Swift, dated July 7th, 1741 :—"Lord Bathurst is at Cirencester, erecting Pillars and Statues to Queen Anne."

Sterne's account of Allen Lord Bathurst. Sterne, in his "Letters to Eliza," gives a very pleasing description of Allen, Lord Bathurst, in his old age. "This nobleman," he says, "is an old friend of mine ; he was always the protector of men of wit and genius ; and has had those of the last century always at his table. The manner in which this notice began of me, was as singular as it was polite. He came up to me one day, as I was at the Princess of Wales's court, 'I want to know you, Mr. Sterne ; but it is fit you should know also who it is that wishes this pleasure ; you have heard,' continued he, 'of an old Lord Bathurst, of whom your Popes and Swifts have sung and spoken so much ; I have lived my life with geniuses of that cast, but have survived them ; and despairing ever to find their equals, it is some years since I have closed my accounts, and shut up my books, with thoughts of never opening them again ; but you have kindled a desire in me of opening them once more before I die, which I now do, so go home, and dine with me.' This nobleman, I say, is a prodigy, for at eighty-five he has all the wit and promptness of a man of thirty ; a disposition to be pleased, and a power to please others beyond whatever I knew ; added to which a man of learning, courtesy and feeling."

It has been said that Lord Bathurst's praises were celebrated in prosaic verses by Pope, and in **Speech by Burke.** poetical prose by Burke. The latter is a reference to a famous speech by Burke on Reconciliation with America, delivered in the early part of 1775, within a few months of Lord Bathurst's death. The orator, with the imagination of a true poet, having drawn the attention of the House to the rapid growth of the colonies, and the respect with which, on account of their wealth and population, they ought to be treated, thus proceeded:—"Mr. Speaker, I cannot prevail upon myself to hurry over this great consideration. It is good for us to be here. We stand where we have a vast view of what is, and what is past. Clouds, indeed, and darkness rest upon the future. Let us, however, before we descend from this noble eminence, reflect that this growth of our national prosperity has happened within the short period of the life of man. It has happened within sixty-eight years. There are those alive whose memory might touch the two extremities. For instance, my Lord Bathurst might remember all the stages of the progress. He was in 1704 of an age at least to be made to comprehend such things. He was then old enough *acta parentum jam legere, et quæ sit poterit cognoscere virtus.* Suppose, sir, that the angel of this auspicious youth, foreseeing the many virtues which made him one of the most amiable, as he is one of the most fortunate men of his age, had opened to him in vision that when in the fourth generation, the third prince of the House of Brunswick had sat twelve years on the throne of that nation which (by the happy issues of moderate and healing councils,) was to be made Great Britain, he should see his son, Lord Chancellor of England, turn back

the current of hereditary dignity to its fountain and raise him to an higher rank of peerage, whilst he enriched the family with a new one. If amidst these bright and happy scenes of domestic honour and prosperity, that angel should have drawn up the curtain and unfolded the rising glories of his country, and whilst he was gazing with admiration on the then commercial grandeur of England, the genius should point out to him a little speck, scarce visible in the mass of the national interest, a small seminal principal, rather than a formed body, and should tell him, 'Young man! there is America which at this day serves for little more than to amuse you with stories of savage men and uncouth manners; yet shall, before you taste of death, show itself equal to the whole of that commerce which now attracts the envy of the world. Whatever England has been growing to by a progressive increase of improvement, brought in by varieties of people, by succession of civilising conquests and civilising settlements, in a series of seventeen hundred years, you shall see as much added to her by America in the course of a single life.' If this state of his country had been foretold to him, would it not require all the sanguine credulity of youth, and the fervid glow of enthusiasm to make him believe it? Fortunate man, he has lived to see it! Fortunate, indeed, if he lives to see nothing that shall vary the prospect, and cloud the setting of his day!"

Up to within a month of his death, Lord Bathurst constantly rode out on horse-back, two hours before dinner, and drank his bottle of Claret or Madeira after dinner. He used to declare that he never could think of adopting Dr. Cadogan's method (which apparently involved a rule of temperance), as Dr. Cheyne had assured him, fifty years ago, he would never live seven years longer, unless he

abridged himself of his wine. In accordance with this maxim, Lord Bathurst having, about two years ago, invited several of his friends to spend a few cheerful days with him at Cirencester ; and being one evening unwilling to part with them, on his son, the Lord Chancellor objecting to their sitting up any longer, and saying that health and long life were best secured by regularity he allowed him to retire ; but as soon as he was gone, the cheerful father said :—“Come, my good friends, since the old gentleman is gone to bed, I think we may crack another bottle.”

His death happened at Cirencester, after a few days' illness, in the 91st year of his age, and on the 16th of September, 1775.

His eldest son Benjamin died before his father, leaving no children. He married Lady Elizabeth Bruce, **Benjamin Bathurst.** daughter of the Earl of Elgin and Ailesbury, who was one of the twelve Lords created by Queen Anne in 1711 to support the Peace of Utrecht, being called to the Upper House in his father's lifetime, under the title of Lord Bruce, whose mother, Lady Elizabeth Seymour, was a sister of “the proud Duke of Somerset,” and was descended from Henry VII., through that king's youngest daughter, Mary Tudor. Lady “Betty” Bathurst's mother was Lady Anne Saville, daughter of the Marquis of Halifax. Lady Betty was a musician, and has left a relic behind her at Cirencester in her organ. She was a correspondent of Horace Walpole, but, unfortunately, Walpole's letters to her have not been preserved.

Henry, 2nd Earl Bathurst, was born May 2nd, 1714, **Henry, 2nd Earl.** and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford ; and, being a second son, adopted the law as a profession. He went into Parliament

in 1736, and sat first for Cirencester, and afterwards for Gloucestershire till 1751.

Though Mr. Bathurst spoke rarely, he was a constant attender in the House, and his vote might always be reckoned upon by the opponents of Sir Robert Walpole. He joined the Leicester House party, and in 1745 was made Solicitor General to the Prince of Wales, on which occasion the rank of King's Counsel was conferred upon him.

In 1749, he opposed the grant of an indemnity to the citizens of Glasgow for the loss they had sustained in the late rebellion, contending that they ought to have made a stouter resistance to the rebels, and that such indemnities would lessen the disposition to oppose foreign or domestic enemies, and pointing out the burning of Penzance by the Spaniards, in the reign of Elizabeth, and of Teignmouth, with all the ships in its harbour by the French, in the reign of William III., when no compensation from parliament was made to the sufferers, or asked by them. The same session he spoke upon his favourite subject, the manning of the navy, condemning the plan brought forward by ministers for that purpose. In 1750, he delivered a long oration about the demolition of the port of Dunkirk, a favourite topic for the assailants of successive governments for half a century.

Meanwhile he continued steadily to attend the courts in Westminster Hall, and to go to the Oxford circuit. While at the bar, he was engaged in a *“cause célèbre,”* the trial, at Oxford, in 1752, of Miss Blandy for the murder of her father, which he had to conduct for the Crown as the leader of the circuit. Miss Blandy was the only daughter of an attorney at Henley, who had thought to serve her interests

by giving out that she was the heiress to a larger fortune than was, in fact, the case ; and, unfortunately for her and for him, attracted a Captain Cranstoun, who professed himself a devoted lover of Miss Blandy. The father, however, positively refused his consent to the marriage, and it is said that the lovers then decided to poison him. Captain Cranstoun sent his fiancée some Scotch pebbles, with some powder to clean them, which was, in fact, white arsenic ; and this arsenic Miss Blandy administered to her father. Mr. Bathurst's speech for the prosecution was a powerful one ; and Miss Blandy was convicted and hung, protesting to her last moment that she had no intention of injuring her father, and that she thought the powder would make him love her, and give his consent to her union with Captain Cranstoun. The instigator of the crime seems to have escaped from justice altogether.

Mr. Bathurst continued leagued in politics with those who placed all their hopes of preferment on the accession of a new Sovereign, and at the commencement of the session of 1751, he opposed the address to the King.

Frederick, Prince of Wales, soon after dying suddenly, Mr. Bathurst went over, with a number of his party, to the Court, and was, in 1754, made by Lord Hardwicke a *puisne* judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

In February 1770, on the death of Lord Chancellor Yorke, the great Seal was put in commission, the **Made Lord Chancellor.** commissioners being Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, Sir Richard Aston and the Honourable Henry Bathurst ; and the following year the commission was dissolved and Henry Bathurst was made Lord Chancellor, and raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Apsley of Apsley in Sussex. He was sworn in at a council at St. James's the first day of

Hilary Term. Two days after he led a grand procession from his house in Dean Street to Westminster Hall, attended by the great officers of state, and many of the nobility, and he was duly installed in the Court of Chancery. He held the office between seven and eight years. His maiden speech, as a Lord, was in defence of the Royal Marriage Act.

The best remembered judicial proceeding in which he

Trial of the Duchess of Kingston took part was that of the trial of the Duchess of Kingston for bigamy, by the House of Lords, which was held in Westminster Hall, April 15th, 1776, and for which Lord Bathurst was appointed Lord High Steward. The Duchess had

been a well-known beauty in her youth, when, as Miss Chudleigh, she was maid of honour to the Princess of Wales, mother of George III. In spite of many suitors, she still remained Miss Chudleigh; the fact being that she had privately married a young lieutenant in the navy, Mr. Hervey, whom she had not seen for many years. The marriage had taken place late one August night, 1744, at Launceston in Hampshire, by the light of a wax taper, placed in the "bowl" of the hat of a gentleman, who with an aunt of Miss Chudleigh, was one of the few witnesses of the ceremony. Mr. Hervey afterwards became Earl of Bristol, but he and his wife were completely estranged, and both seem to have repented of their hasty marriage. They agreed to a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court, by which they obtained a decree of nullity of marriage, though not without an oath on Miss Chudleigh's part which went perilously near the wind in regard to the facts of the marriage. On the strength of this, Miss Chudleigh, twenty-five years after her first marriage, was united to Evelyn Pierrepont, Duke of Kingston; and it was not till after his death that the validity of this

marriage was called in question by the heirs of the Duke, who claimed part of the fortune left to his widow. Westminster Hall was fitted up with as much grandeur as when Charles I. was tried there before Lord President Bradshaw and the "High Court of Justice," although in this instance, it was known that a conviction could only lead to an admonition "that the lady should not do the like again."

When she first appeared at the bar, and curtseyed to the Peers, his Grace the Lord High Steward thus addressed her:—"Madam, you stand indicted for having married a second husband, your first husband being living. A crime so destructive of the peace and happiness of private families, and so injurious in its consequences to the welfare and good order of society, that by the statute law of this kingdom it was for many years (in your sex) punishable with death; the lenity, however, of later times has substituted a milder punishment in its stead. This consideration must necessarily tend to lessen the perturbation of your spirits upon such an awful occasion. But that, Madam, which, next to the inward feelings of your own conscience, will afford you most comfort is, reflecting upon the honour, the wisdom, and the candour of this high court of criminal jurisdiction. It is, Madam, by your particular desire that you now stand at that bar. In your petition to the Lords, praying for a speedy trial, you assumed the title of Dowager Duchess of Kingston, and you likewise averred that Augustus John Hervey, whose wife the indictment charges you with being, is at this time Earl of Bristol. On examining the records, the Lords are satisfied of the truth of that averment, and have accordingly allowed you the privilege you petitioned for, of being tried by your peers in full Parliament; and from them you will be sure to meet with nothing but justice, tempered with humanity."

The great question was whether the sentence of the Ecclesiastical Court, which had been obtained, adjudging that there had been no prior marriage, was binding upon the House of Lords in this proceeding? This having been most learnedly argued by Thurlow and Wedderburn on the one side, and Wallace and Dunning on the other, the Lord High Steward, by the authority of the House, submitted it to the Judges. They gave an opinion in the negative, and the trial was ordered to proceed.

It was then proved by the clearest evidence that the Duchess, when Miss Chudleigh, and a maid of honour, had been secretly married to the Honourable A. J. Hervey, at that time a Lieutenant in the Navy, now Earl of Bristol, and that they lived together for some days, although afterwards, repenting of what they had done, they collusively tried to have the marriage declared null in the Ecclesiastical Court; and that she had then married Evelyn Pierrepont, Duke of Kingston. The Lords unanimously found her guilty; one Lord adding, "erroneously, not intentionally." Lord High Steward: "Madam, the Lords have considered the charge and evidence brought against you, and have likewise considered of every thing which you have alleged in your defence; and upon the whole matter their Lordships have found you guilty of the felony whereof you stand indicted. What have you to allege against judgement being pronounced upon you?" She, having prayed the privilege of the peerage, to be exempt from punishment, and after argument a resolution being passed that she was entitled to it, the Lord High Steward said to her: "Madam, the Lords have considered of the prayer you have made, and the Lords allow it. But, Madam, let me add, that although very little punishment, or none, can now be inflicted, the feelings of

your own conscience will supply that defect. And let me give you this information, likewise, that you can never have the like benefit a second time, but another offence of the same kind will be capital. Madam, you are discharged, paying your fees." His Grace then broke his white wand, and dissolved the Commission.

A spectator of the trial (Mr. Henry Cowper) who gave an account of it in after years to one who is now living (1889), remarked that, as the lady was past fifty, and seemed to young eyes to have quite outlived all personal attractions, it appeared unnecessary to warn her against the repetition of her offence. The Duchess fainted, or pretended to faint, on hearing the verdict, and was carried out of court, her high-heeled shoe striking the same spectator on the mouth.

The Chancellor was, unfortunately, a member of the Cabinet which originated and carried out the **War with America.** disastrous war with America, but it does not appear that he took an active part in this policy, as he usually confined himself to questions connected with law.

An unsuccessful attempt was made at one time to corrupt him by a secret offer to (Tryphena) Lady **Dr. Dodd.** Bathurst of 3000 guineas, for the living of St. George's, Hanover Square, which was in the Chancellor's gift. The offer was traced to the famous Dr. Dodd, then a King's Chaplain, and he was immediately dismissed from that office. He was a very popular preacher of the day, but to the dismay of his numerous admirers, he was subsequently convicted of forgery, and hung.

Lord Bathurst resigned the Great Seal in June, 1788, **Resigns the Great Seal.** after which he was made President of the Council.

The Lord President was the organ of the Government in the House of Lords respecting the proceedings to be taken in consequence of Lord George Gordon's Riots. These riots were occasioned by an attempt on the part of the government to relax the cruel and unjust laws against the Roman Catholics. Lord George Gordon got up a "No Popery" cry; and, accompanied by a disorderly mob of many thousand persons, he marched through the streets to the Houses of Parliament, on the 2nd of June, 1780, with the intention of presenting a monster petition, complaining of the relaxation of the Penal Laws. No precautions having been taken against the progress of the mob, they took possession of Palace Yard some time before the two Houses met, as they did later in the afternoon. Then, with only a few doorkeepers and messengers between them and some of the principal objects of their fury, they were not long in learning the dangerous secret of their strength. The lords, in approaching Westminster Hall, were in serious danger from the violence of the mob, and it was with the utmost difficulty and after much ill usage, that they could force their way through Palace Yard. Lord Mansfield—who was particularly unpopular with the Protestant Associators, because he had, not long since, charged a jury to acquit a Roman Catholic priest, who was brought before him, charged with the crime of celebrating Mass—no sooner made his appearance, than his carriage was assailed and its windows broken, while the venerable judge, the object of the fiercest execrations as "a notorious Papist," made his way into the House with great difficulty, and on entering could not conceal his torn robe and his dishevelled wig. He took his seat on the woolsack (in the place of Lord Chancellor Thurlow, who was ill),

pale, and quivering like an aspen. The Archbishop of York's lawn sleeves were torn off and flung in his face. The Bishop of Lincoln, disliked as a brother of Lord Thurlow, fared still worse ; his carriage was demolished, while the prelate, half fainting, sought refuge in an adjacent house, from which, on recovering himself, he made his escape in another dress (some said in a woman's,) along the leads. From Lord President Bathurst they pulled his wig, telling him, in contumelious terms, that he was "the Pope," and also "an old woman;" thus, says Horace Walpole, splitting into two their notion of Pope Joan ! The Duke of Northumberland, having with him in his coach a gentleman in black, a cry arose among the multitude that the person thus attired must be a Jesuit and the Duke's confessor ; on the strength of this, his Grace was forced from his carriage, and robbed of his watch and purse. Still, however, as the peers by degrees came in, the business of the House in regular course proceeded. Prayers were read, some formal business transacted, and the Duke of Richmond made a motion, as arranged, in favour of annual parliaments and unrestricted suffrage, and proceeded to state his reasons for thinking that, under present circumstances, political powers might safely be entrusted to the lowest orders of the people. His Grace was still speaking, when Lord Montfort burst into the House, and broke through his harangue. Lord Montfort said that he felt bound to acquaint their Lordships of the perilous situation in which, at that very moment, stood one of their own members, he meant Lord Boston, whom the mob had dragged out of his coach, and were cruelly maltreating. "At this instant," says an eye witness, "it is hardly possible to conceive a more grotesque appearance than the House exhibited. Some of their Lordships with their hair about

their shoulders ; others smutted with dirt ; most of them as pale as the ghost in Hamlet ; and all of them standing up in their several places, and speaking at the same instant. One Lord proposing to send for the Guards, another for the Justices or Civil Magistrates, many crying out, *Adjourn ! Adjourn !* while the skies resounded with the huzzas, shoutings, or hootings and hissings in Palace Yard. This scene of unprecedented alarm continued for about half-an-hour."

Lord Bathurst showed great courage, and rose from the ministerial benches to implore order, and to make a regular motion ; but he could not procure a hearing. Lord Townshend offered to be one that would go in a body to the rescue of their brother peer. The Duke of Richmond, however, as a piece of pleasantry,—somewhat ill-timed,—suggested that if they went as a House, the mace ought to be carried before the noble and learned Lord on the wool-sack, who (the Bishops being excused,) should go at their head, followed by the Lord President of the Council (Lord Bathurst), the next in rank who could fight. Lord Mansfield, then acting as Speaker in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, declared his readiness to do his duty. This proposal was still debating, rather too slowly for its object, when Lord Boston himself came in, with his hair dishevelled, and his clothes covered with hair-powder and mud. He had been exposed to especial danger, through a wholly unfounded suggestion from some persons in the crowd, that he was a Roman Catholic ; upon which the multitude, with loud imprecations, had threatened to cut the sign of the cross upon his forehead. But he had the skill to engage some of the ringleaders in a controversy on the question whether the Pope be Antichrist ; and while they were eagerly discussing that favourite point, he contrived to slip through them.

After such alarms, however, the Peers did not resume the original debate. They summoned to the Bar two of the Middlesex Magistrates, who declared that they had received no orders from the Government, and that, with all their exertions since the beginning of the tumult, they had only been able to collect six constables. Finally, after some further tumultuous discussion, at eight o'clock, Lord Bathurst moved an adjournment, which was carried. The House had already gradually thinned, most of the Lords having either retired to the coffee-houses, or gone off in hackney-carriages, while others walked home under favour of the dusk of the evening, leaving Lord Mansfield, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, alone and unprotected, save by the officers of the House and his own servants. Meanwhile, the mob forced its way into the lobby of the House of Commons, while Lord George Gordon presented the petition within the House. At last the crowd was dispersed by the arrival of a detachment of Guards, who, however, did not succeed in preventing them from burning down two Roman Catholic chapels, by way of finishing the amusements of the day.

Next day, in the House of Lords, "Earl Bathurst called the attention of the House to the great fall from dignity which their Lordships had suffered the preceding day, in consequence of the gross insults and violence offered to many of their Lordships' persons by the rioters and unruly mob which had assembled in the streets, and not only interrupted the members of that House in their way to it, and prevented many from coming to do their duty in Parliament, but had obliged others, after a compulsory adjournment, to steal away like guilty things, to save themselves from being sacrificed to lawless fury. Their Lordships had witnessed the insults and violence offered to the persons

of several of their Lordships ; but others had been still greater sufferers ; in particular, a right reverend Prelate (the Bishop of Lincoln), had been stopped in the street,—had been forced out of his coach,—the wheels of which were taken off,—and having sought refuge in a private house, had been followed by the mob, and had been obliged to make his escape in disguise. Before their Lordships proceeded to any other business, it behoved them to do something for the recovery of their dignity, by bringing the offenders to justice. He concluded by moving an address to his Majesty, praying ‘that he would give immediate directions for prosecuting in the most effectual manner, the authors, abettors, and instruments of the outrages committed yesterday in Palace Yard and places adjacent.’” After a debate, in which the Government was severely blamed for negligence, in not taking proper measures to secure the peace of the metropolis, the motion was agreed to.

Unfortunately, Lord Bathurst’s good advice was not followed up with sufficient firmness ; and the populace continued for several days to re-assemble and commit many lawless acts, burning and plundering the houses of Roman Catholics and other persons who had offended them, and finally burning down Newgate and setting free 300 prisoners,—in fact, London was completely at the mercy of the roughs for a week, before the military succeeded in reducing them to order. As the sheriffs and jailers had become liable to very heavy fines and punishments for allowing the prisoners to escape, although they were not really guilty of any negligence, Lord Bathurst made a motion that the Judges should prepare a Bill “to indemnify the sheriffs and jailers for the escape of the prisoners during the late tumults ;” and the Bill was brought in and passed without opposition.

Resigns Office of President of the Council. Lord Bathurst resigned his office of President of the Council in March, 1782, on the fall of Lord North's ministry. There was then no Parliamentary allowance for ex-chancellors, and he declined the grant of a pension. During a few years following he occasionally attended in his place in the House of Lords, but he did not mix in party contests. He was acknowledged, even by his opponents, to be a person of thorough honesty and integrity, **Character.** and was much praised for his temperate and regular habits (an unusual virtue in those days), and for the dignity and courtesy of his manners. In public life (as he often boasted,) he made no enemies, and in private life he was universally beloved. He remained a bachelor till he was forty, when he married a **Marriage.** widow,—Mrs. Phillips,—who, in four years, died without bringing him any children. In the following year, 1759, he married Tryphena, daughter of Thomas Scawen, of Maidwell in Northamptonshire, whose mother was a daughter of Lord William Russell,—another Tryphena,—and by this wife he had six children. He spent the last **Death.** years of life entirely at Cirencester, and died there, after a gradual decay, on the 6th of August, 1794, at the age of eighty. He was buried in the family vault there, and a monument to his memory was erected in the parish church, with this simple and touching inscription, which he himself had composed:—“In Memory of Henry Earl Bathurst, Son and Heir of Allen Earl Bathurst, and Dame Catherine, his wife. His ambition was to render himself not unworthy such Parents.”

Apsley House. It was he who gave the name to Apsley House, which he built on a piece of ground that had originally been granted by George II. to an old soldier called Allen, whose wife kept an apple-stall on it.

This apple-stall being given up, the ground was supposed to be Crown land, and a lease was granted to the Lord Chancellor, Lord Apsley, who proceeded to build a house upon it; but the soldier's widow, aided by her son, who had risen in the world and become an attorney, filed a bill against the Chancellor, who was glad to compromise the matter, by giving the old apple-woman a sum of money, although it may be doubted whether or not George II. had any right to give away Crown land. This transaction caused a witty barrister to say:—"Here is a suit by one old woman against another old woman; and the Chancellor has been beaten in his own court." Apsley House was originally built of red brick. It was sold about the beginning of this century by the 3rd Earl.

Most of the particulars here given of the Chancellor's life are taken from Lord Campbell's *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, vol. v., with some additions from Lord Stanhope's *History of England*, and other sources.

The Chancellor left six children by his second wife, of whom the eldest, Henry, succeeded him.

Henry, 3rd Earl Bathurst. held various offices under the Crown. He was a Teller of the Exchequer, Clerk of the Crown, Elder Brother of the Trinity House, D. C. L., F. R. S., F. S. A., and Master Worker of the Mint. In 1807 he became President of the Board of Trade, in the Duke of Portland's ministry, and in 1809 Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which office, however, he only held from

October to December, when the Duke of Portland went out of office. In Mr. Spencer Perceval's ministry, December, 1809, he was President of the Board of the Trade again; and in 1812 he became Colonial Secretary, and remained in that office for nearly 16 years, under three successive Prime Ministers, Lord Liverpool, George Canning, and Lord Goderich. Under the Duke of Wellington's administration, from 1828 to 1830, he was President of the Council.

He married Georgina, daughter of Lord George Lennox, and sister of Charles, 4th Duke of Richmond.

Mem. with reference to the Bag of the Great Seal, date 1651, representing the Long Parliament; now at Cirencester House:—

A new great seal was made by order of the Parliament immediately after Charles I.'s death, which took place January 30th, 1649, according to modern style, but as at that time and up to 1752 the year in England was considered to begin on Lady-day (March 25th), the three first months of the year were counted in 1648. The Parliament had already, in 1643, had a seal made for its own use, to supersede the royal seal, but this was an exact imitation of the king's seal. The seal of 1648 was entirely different. Clarendon describes it as having on one side the arms of England and Ireland; but this must have been changed later, as in a print of it as it was in 1651 (see *Old England*) there is a map of England and Ireland, with some

large-sized ships sailing up the Channel—the British Sea, as it is called. On the other side was a representation of the Parliament, similar to the design on the bag at Cirencester in many details, but with a greater number of members, and the table with the mace placed higher up, close to the Speaker. Round it were the words :—“In the first yeare of freedome by God’s blessing restored, 1648.”

With regard to the figures of the Speaker, and of the person standing at the head of the mace: Lenthall was Speaker from 1640 to 1653. The figure standing up is most likely to be intended for Cromwell. There was no one who could be considered as Prime Minister at that time, but there is a mention in Lingard’s *History of England*, date September 16th, 1651, of Cromwell’s making a speech in the House of Commons, and “resuming his seat” there; and it seems probable that he should have occupied the seat at the head of the mace, as he was undoubtedly the head of the government.

The Great Seal was in commission from 1643 to 1653. Among the six Commissioners were Oliver St. John, Earl of Bullingbrook, and Mr. Oliver St. John. The latter is said to have been a natural son of the house of Bullingbrook. He played an important part in the Rebellion, and was nicknamed “Oliver’s Dark Lantern.” He had been Solicitor-General under Charles I., and was afterwards made Chief Justice. The Apsleys were related to the St. Johns through Lucy St. John, third wife of the first Sir Allen Apsley, and mother of the second Sir Allen and Mrs. Hutchinson; but the blood relationship between Mr. St. John and the Apsleys was not the cause of much friendship between them, since it is recorded that one of the Apsleys, probably Colonel James

Apsley, brother of the second Sir Allen, attempted to assassinate Mr. St. John in 1651, when St. John was on a diplomatic mission from the Commonwealth at the Hague, where Charles II. and his followers resided. Nor is it likely that there was any friendship between the Earl of Bullingbrook and the Apsleys, as, with the exception of the two Mrs. Hutchinsons, all that branch of the Apsleys were Cavaliers, so that it is very unlikely that the bag came into the Apsley family directly from any of the Commissioners of the Great Seal of the time, although it is probable that it was the perquisite of one or other of these Commissioners, and would most likely be handed down to his descendants as an interesting relic. Now, if we suppose that it fell into Lord Bullingbrook's hands, and descended to the inheritor of his title, it is not difficult to account for its presence at Cirencester. This Lord Bullingbrook (or Bolingbroke) died without male heirs, and was succeeded by his brother Paulet, who died without children in 1711, when the title became extinct. It might easily happen that this last Earl Bolingbroke might have left or given the bag to his cousin, the famous Henry St. John, who was created Viscount Bolingbroke, and was on terms of intimate friendship with Allen, Lord Bathurst, whose cousin he was, as Henry St. John was a great grandson of Sir John St. John, brother to Lucy, Lady Apsley, who was Lord Bathurst's great grandmother. St. John's Jacobitism was no crime in the eyes of Lord Bathurst, the defender of Bishop Atterbury; and the bust and entire works of St. John, still to be seen in the library of Cirencester House, remain as a sign to this day of the close friendship which existed between the two. Now, very shortly after the death of the last Earl Bolingbroke, on the death of Queen Anne, in 1714, Henry,

HISTORY OF THE BATHURST FAMILY.

Viscount Bolingbroke was forced to fly the country, on account of his Jacobite opinions, and it seems no very difficult thing to imagine that he may, at a time when household goods were inconvenient to him, have presented his friend Lord Bathurst with this interesting memorial of their common relative.

